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Cambria Freeman.

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COMFORTING GRANDMA.

Grandma sat in her old arm-chair,
Our baby on her knee;
Three-score-and-ten were grandma's years,
Sweet Baby Bell's were three.

The baby's tongue was chattering
As fast as it could go,
Of things she meant to have and do
When older she should grow.

"Ned says I'a half-past free," she cried,
And tossed her yellow curls,
"And when I'se ten I'll be as old
As all ve dreat bid dirls!"

Then grandma's eyes grew sad and dim:
"Dear pet, when you are ten
I'll be so old I scarce can walk,
Oh! what will I do then?"

O'er baby's face the shadow fell
Of wondering, troubled thought;
But soon she brightened: she had found
The comfort that she sought:

"Why dram'ma, don't'oo fink," she cried,
With baby logic deep,
"Vat when oo can't walk any more
Oo'd better learn to creep."
—Carrie Blake-Morgan, in West Shore.

TO SETTLE A QUARREL.

Story of a Distracted Lover Hoping for Happy Results.

The train was late and the engineer was evidently trying to make up time.

Ronald McAllister turned his face for the twentieth time to the darkened pane by his side and stared into the blackness. Now and then the shadowy form of some object showed for a moment as the car whirled along over the rails, and an occasional house dotted the gloom with its cheery lights.

But, if the truth be told, Ronald's mind was not occupied by these fleeting visions of the outer world. The glass acted as a mirror, and he could look as long and eagerly as he liked at the reflection of a dainty figure in an opposite seat.

Rather grave eyes, a saucy nose, a sweet, tired mouth, rebellious wisps of soft brown hair straying down under a stylish but plain hat; a slight, pretty figure in a simple brown traveling suit, with a weary droop that appealed to the strong young fellow and made him rebel fiercely against the social conventionalities which rose like an icy barrier between the two travelers—this is what McAllister saw in the glass.

He had been able to perform one or two slight services for the girl—had raised her window, and brought a glass of water; had heard her gentle "Thank you, sir; you are very kind;" and had caught sight of her ticket, thus learning that her destination was only one station beyond his home, to which he was returning after a hard business trip.

Their eyes had met so frequently, after this, that she had flushed, and he had been ashamed to look in her direction lest she should think him a boor, anxious to scrape a "railway acquaintance" with the first pretty girl he met.

The tired head under the brown hat dropped until it rested on the back of the seat, where it swayed helplessly.

The train rushed onward through the night faster and faster, until the car fairly rocked as it flew around curves and over resounding bridges.

"Must get into the swing at Moorcville before No. 10 freight comes in," Ronald heard the conductor say to the brakeman as he passed out of the car.

Faster—faster. Ronald idly counted the rails and glanced at the second hand of his watch. Could it be possible? Forty-five miles an hour!

Now, fifty; and look—sixty—a mile a minute!

The tired girl could not rest in her cramped position, and, raising her head, glanced at Ronald with a quivering ghost of a smile.

He started to his feet, was in the aisle moving toward her, when—crash!

An uproar of shrieks and frightful cries, as rending of solid walls and beams, a dizzying, swaying lurch, a fierce hiss of steam—then absolute rest from motion.

Ronald raised his hand and pushed away something which was lying on his face and smothering him in the darkness. It was the warm, lifeless body of a man who a moment before had been telling a funny story to a comrade in the smoking-car, thirty feet away.

The smoker and passenger were one car now. In railroad parlance they had "telescoped."

As if in a dream McAllister raised himself up, groaned a little over a bruised ankle or something of the kind, and slowly made his way, limping, out of the wreck.

A man near by raised a lantern.

"Good for you," he said, in a husky tone. "You've got one of them out already, haven't you?"

And Ronald looked down, and, coming gradually to his senses, realized that he was bearing something in his arms—something warm and human—a living woman.

The light of the lantern fell on her face and her brown dress. Yes, he was not mistaken. Out of that awful chaos, which was even now ringing with the shrieks of the wounded and dying, he had brought her.

He looked down into her face.

"Thank God!" he said. Then added reverently: "He has given her to me."

"Very well, sir; if that is the way in which you regard my happiness you can leave me—"

"And never return? Th-lo so!"

Ronald McAllister and Ruth Jarvis glared at each other across the little marble-topped table and uttered these stinging words, their cheeks burning and eyes sparkling with anger, just eight months after they had met on that fearful night when No. 10 freight and the "Night Owl" express had collided on the S. P. & C. railroad.

It was but a slight matter, the beginning of this quarrel—a hasty word about a partner in a dance, a bit of childish jealousy, angry tones, harsh injunctions, bitter retorts, and there they stood, engaged to be married on the next New Year's day, but drifting leagues apart every moment.

It was a sultry July evening, and when Ronald dashed out of the house the northern sky showed no stars, only lightning flashes cutting with jagged gashes through heavy piles of cloud that were mounting rapidly.

"Never—never!" he muttered, as he strode along and bared his hot brow to the pelting drops of rain.

"Never!" she said, sadly, as she listened to his retreating footsteps. "I was disappointed in him. We can never be united again."

And the wind blew and beat upon that house.

Ruth Jarvis felt that her heart was breaking, not because her lover was gone, but because she felt that she ought not long for his return. He was unworthy of her love.

The sultry days of summer crept slowly by. Autumn breathed upon the landscape, like the fair daughter of Rappacini in Hawthorne's tale, and every living thing withered and died.

Winter buried its dead in deep snow and sang requiems of the northland over the white mounds.

Ronald McAllister went wearily to and from his work, yearning for one word from Ruth, the woman he had loved and wounded so grievously.

He dared not write to her, nor even look at her as they met in the street.

He had no trusty friend who could plead for him. How could he reach her?

One day as he was passing a newsstand he saw the little figure he knew so well standing at the counter. She was buying a paper, the heading of which he recognized as one of the leading journals of the city.

A thought flashed into his heart and burned there like a star of hope.

He hurried home, seized pen and paper, and wrote rapidly and unceasingly till daylight crept in, gray and wan, at his window.

On his way down-town he dropped a thick package of manuscript into the letter-box.

What days of torturing anxiety followed. At last it came—the envelope bearing the imprint of the periodical. He tore it open and read:

"OFFICE OF THE COURIER—*Dear Sir:* Your story entitled 'Ruth's Lover' is accepted, and will be published in our issue of December 28. I enclosed please find check in payment for same."

On the morning of December 28 Ronald stood shivering at the corner opposite the news-stand. He had remained there several hours watching for her. The paper was just out containing his story. Would she buy it and read it? It was signed by an assumed name, but she surely would—ah, she is coming.

She enters the little store, purchases the paper—his paper—and turns to go out, glancing idly down its columns.

He can see her plainly in the brilliantly lighted interior of the store. She is about to put the paper in her sachel when something near the bottom of the page catches her eye. She reads it eagerly.

The newsman stares, but she does not heed him. Ronald can restrain himself no longer, but draws near, trembling with hope and fear.

In this sketch, hastily scribbled at midnight, he has told her story and his own, has portrayed the anguish of the remorseful lover, his penitence, his longing for reconciliation.

She glances up; her eyes are dewy with tears.

What face is that so near? It is his!

"Ronald!"

"Ruth—darling! Forgive me!"

And, although the notice was rather sudden, the wedding did take place on that bright New Year's day, after all.

ENVOI.

Reader, have you divined? This is—yes, this is my own paper: I am Ruth's lover. Will she see this and forgive me?—Willis Boyd Allen, in Boston Courier.

POPULAR PLAGIARISM.

An Offense Which Is Very Often Committed Unconsciously.

A preacher of New York has been accused of plagiarizing from a brother in the pulpit two sentences which he introduced into one of his sermons recently, and considerable fuss is being made about the affair. This charge of plagiarism, says the Boston Traveller, is being made very frequently against writers of late. There surely never has been a time when many authors have been accused of stealing from others of their craft as to-day. We have no reason to believe that they are less honest than they used to be, and there surely must be some reason for this curious state of things. This reason may be found in the fact that the world is rapidly growing old; it has, by the way, been growing old for a good many years.

It is only within a few years since we discovered that mother earth had, with feminine unscrupulousness, deceived us basely with regard to her age. Consequently new ideas are scarce; our ancestors gleaned the field of originality, and left us a rich legacy of thought which we have both consciously and unconsciously appropriated as our own. Besides, the human mind as it advances by the process of evolution, becoming more penetrative and absorbing, seizes upon ideas spontaneously, as it were, and not at mental volition of the thinker, and is frequently deluded into thinking that these ideas are self-generated.

It is a familiar fact that one may unconsciously plagiarize, not only the thoughts that one hears expressed, but the very words that give them expression. It is almost impossible to trace the subtle workings of the mind of the highly developed and sensitive individual, susceptible to the most delicate impressions. There are many minds so highly cultured and so susceptible to such impressions that they are almost clairvoyant. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that as we advance in civilization clairvoyance will become one of the higher faculties of the educated man. In the case of the New York minister, who has been accused of plagiarism, it is probable that, though he may have appropriated the words of another, he did so unconsciously, and ought, therefore, not be condemned or censured for it.

The Clerk of the Weather.

It was one of those gray and dull mornings, when it was impossible to be sure whether the sun was doing its duty or not, that a little four-year-old girl went into her mother's chamber to make a call before the lady had risen. "Is it raining, dear?" her mother asked her. "I don't know, mamma, but I will see," she answered. She accordingly went to the window, pushed aside the curtain and looked out, announcing the result of her investigation by saying: "No, mamma, the man hasn't turned on the water yet."

Queer Potato Patch.

An Auburn (Me.) woman is said to have hung up a calico wrapper, in the pocket of which was a potato, a year ago. She did not use the wrapper till one day last week, when she discovered a whole hill of potatoes in her pocket. There were seven or eight perfect little tubers.

A TWILIGHT STORY.

"Auntie, will you tell a story?" said my little niece of three,
As the early winter twilight fell around us silently.
So I answered to her pleading: "Once, when I was very small,
With my papa and my mamma I went out to make a call;
And a lady, pleased to see us, gave me quite a large bouquet,
Which I carried homeward proudly, smiling all along the way.

"Soon I met two other children, clad in rags and sad of face,
Who grew strangely, wildly joyous as I neared their standing-place.
'Twas so good to see the flowers! 'Give us one—oh, one!' they cried.
But I passed them without speaking, left them with their wish denied.
But the memory of their asking haunted me by night and day.
'Give us one!' I heard them saying, even in my mirthful play.

"Still I mourn, because in childhood I refused to give a flower;
Did not make those others happy when I had it in my power."
Suddenly I ceased my story. Tears were in my auntie's eyes—
Tears of tenderness and pity—while she planned a sweet surprise:
"I will send a dozen roses to-morrow to those little children dear."
Could I tell her what their childhood had been gone this many a year?
—Marie L. Porter, in Harper's Bazar.

TOLD BY A FAKIR.

The Many Tricks in the Street Man's Life.

Last evening, says a writer in the New York World, a man stood in a buggy selling prize packages by the blaze of a huge paraffine lamp. He wore a frock coat, a shiny silk hat, clean linen, a benevolent smile and half a dozen badges.

"I've been faking for twenty years," he confided to a reporter after he had replaced prize packages with $45 and thrust it into his inside pocket.

"I've traveled the country from Maine to California," he continued, "and I know every city, town and village where there's a dollar. I either get a permit or a license at each place, and so I'm known to all the mayors and chiefs of police from Florida to Oregon. I'm 40 years old, and have been a street man just half my life.

"No, it doesn't matter what a fakir has to sell, he'll sell it if he only knows how. It's the gift of the gab, a solid front, nerve and judgment, that succeeds; and the goods have nothing to do with it. To be successful you must be grammatical, newsy and brief. If a man will only wait until I get through talking I'll have his quarter. If he goes home he misses my breezy conversation, and his wife gets the money; mine does when I go home. I know.

"In prohibition States I advocate free license, and in Chicago high license for saloons. If I strike a town where there has recently been an elopement I tell them an elopement story, and get 'em laughing. If it's a pious town I look austere; tell sober, pathetic stories, and stealthily wink at the policeman, who usually goes away and chokes. If the town is Democratic I talk Democracy, or if Republican I advocate the principles of the g. o. p. and nod to the Democratic coroner.

"Some audiences I have worked with a carriage and pair and with a colored driver. An hour later, in the same town, I am selling to a different crowd, mounted on a soap-box, with a soft felt hat, a blue flannel shirt and overalls. I sell the same goods to both crowds, but out of the carriage I get a quarter and off the soap-box I only get a dime. However, I clear as much money in an hour from one crowd as from another, as the stuff I sell does not cost me over three cents, and if I sell 100 boxes at 10 cents, and 50 at 25, I have done well, even after paying for the carriage, which costs say $2 in a small town. I handle almost every thing, but medicines pay best. I was once in a town with a big stock of jewelry and could not work it off. I thought if I only had some medicine to sell I might pay the hotel bill. I went out skirmishing and found a sawmill where they cut up a good deal of mahogany and some ebony. I got a paper bagful of the dark sawdust and soaked it all night at the hotel. We had a beautiful medicine next day, and my wife bottled it while I went to the printer's and had some labels struck off. Each bottle was the size of your little finger, and cost 30 cents a gross, the labels cost 50 cents and the sawdust nothing. I sold $9 worth at noon at 25 cents a bottle, and that night I took in $37 in cold cash. People who felt all kinds of things at noon had gone home, taken some, felt better and recommended it. See?

"The first street man I ever saw was 'Dr.' McBride, the original 'king of pain,' who resided in Chicago up to the time of his death. He made many thousands of dollars, and at one time showed me his bank book with $40,000 to his credit, but he died penniless. Gardner, the original street soap man became wealthy, and old man Clark, the pioneer street indestructible pen man, is still selling on the street at the age of 76. Charlton, the impression-paper man, became a minister, and is now pastor of a New England church. By the way, Clark the pen man recovered heavy damages for injuries received in the Ashtabula disaster in Ohio, and enjoys the distinction of holding a life-pass over the road on which he was injured. As he is now 76, it would be interesting to know how old he might have become if he had not received those injuries.

"Every lawyer and broker down-town will remember Smith, the razor-strap man, who was recently buried with Masonic honors. Prescott, the man who handled galanga root, is settled in Maine in good circumstances, but although 70 years of age, the old nomadic spirit comes over him at times and he lights his big lamps and talks at country cross-roads as glibly as ever. Biglow, the street man who sold patent medicines for years, is now connected with a very large patent-medicine house in New Haven. The original glass-cutter man was C. H. Thompson, now in the insurance business in Boston.

"Old man Dow, who made a specialty of novelties, is still on the road with a big Cheap-John notion wagon in Massachusetts, and Marvin, the razor-paste man, is practicing medicine in Boston. King still sells blacking in summer and juggles with paper at the dime museums in winter.

"As for myself, I commenced on bird whistles in the street. They cost me $8 a thousand, as I made them myself, and I whistled like Mrs. Shaw, so I readily sold one for a quarter, although now you may buy them anywhere for 1 cent each.

"After that I sold cheap jewelry—six pieces for a quarter, including brooch, ear-rings, finger-rings and a scarf-pin. Twenty cents profit on each sale! Later I sold steel pens, buying ten gross lots and carrying with me samples of pens in their different stages of manufacture. After that I sold 25-cent packages of stationery. These packages contained six sheets of note-paper, six envelopes, three Faber 'steamboat' pencils, one of which had a rubber top, six pens (brass), a nickel penholder, a pair of cuff-buttons, one collar-button, two finger rings, one gilt chain, one key-ring, six magic parlor tricks on pasteboard, a box of blacking, a bottle of ink and a bottle of mucilage, with a brush. On this 25-cent package I realized 9 cents profit, and sold the boxes as fast as I could hand out the goods and make the change.

"Notwithstanding the fact that I often cleared $20 a day, I wanted to sell something that was all profit. One day in Sarnia I saw a fakir in a carriage who talked to the people about the anatomy of the hands and feet, and offered his salve and liniment as a cure for every ailment, from a compound fracture of the ankle to corns and chilblains. From a carriage I sell at 25 cents and from a dry-goods box or flour barrel at 10 cents. In good weather I travel with a gypsy wagon. My wife dresses as a Sioux princess and plays a cornet when not playing a parlor organ. In order to get my audience interested I take a common newspaper, and, while folding and tearing it into Jacob's ladders I give them the history of paper, showing how it is made and telling how useful it is, from wrapping a red herring to bearing the death warrant of a criminal, the will of a deceased person, the check of the millionaire, or a marriage certificate. Then I give them statistics. After this I take this piece of stiff yellow paper which my wife cut out, and I juggle with it. I can turn it into over 100 different shapes, including a polo bonnet, a Parisian hat, a coal hod, a bread basket, a flower vase, a card receiver, a cruet stand and a cradle. All this catches the crowd. Then I throw the paper down and turn the joint, which is fakir for opening the sale. I must have eyes, ears and mouth open at the same time. My wits must be alert, so that if somebody in the crowd makes a remark calculated to hurt my sale or make fun of me, I can reply as quickly as a flash with something that turns the laugh on him. He sneaks away and my smiling but sarcastic reply brings out a deluge of quarters from those who have heard the colloquy.

"Unless you have sold medicines you would never believe what a lot of ailments people have. Some of them never suspect it themselves until they have heard me talk. In an hour in some places I take in $20 or $25, and as it is mostly profit and I'm no hog I close my sales for the day. I have a dollar to spend and a dollar to lend, and the latch-string hangs out to my friends and my wife's relatives. I've a dollar for charity, one to loan on good security, one to spend for the benefit of my family and another for my own cigars. No, never mind my name. All the first-class fakirs and most of my country customers will recognize me from what I have said."

MIGHTY ENGINES OF WAR.

PROF. SCHEIBLER has invented a machine for producing artificial smoke on a battle-field, which, it is believed, will be of great value to counteract on some occasions the introduction of smokeless powder.

COLONEL DEBAASSE and M. Schneider, the directors of the Cail and Creusot works, respectfully declare that it is unnecessary to replace steel guns by bronze cannon, in view of the adoption of smokeless powder.

THE total number of guns of the German navy is 851; France, 1,042; Italy, 666; Russia, 1,357; Austria, 362; Great Britain, 2,357; Netherlands, 406; Spain, 347; Sweden and Norway, 150-147; Turkey, 366; Denmark, 87; China, 306; United States, 361.

THE new gun for the German artillery is of steel, and weighs, without the carriage, 840 pounds, against the old gun's 900 pounds. With carriage it has a weight of 2,700 pounds, against 3,960. The new ammunition wagons weigh 3,980 pounds, the old 4,440.

M. VIELLE, prominent as an inventor of smokeless powder, by means of a delicate process of registration finds that the pressures at the moment of burning the powder do not shed themselves uniformly over the gun throughout its length, but that a wave of pressure starts at the seat of the powder and transmits itself.

THE apparently almost inevitable failure of some one of the thirty, or thereabouts, machines employed in working a fully-equipped great gun has caused a reaction in England in favor of smaller guns and of doing away with as much machinery as possible. The Thunderer's 100-tonners have been taken out and replaced with 29-tonners, worked entirely by hand.

MEN OF AMERICA.

THE new villa of Senator Jones at Santa Monica, Cal., overlooks the ocean, and adjoining it is his thirty-thousand-acre ranch.

DR. SCHAFFRANEK, of Palatka, Fla., has recently sent to Europe a handsome bouquet composed of wild flowers, the handle being an alligator's tooth.

RUSSELL SAGE, who is regarded as the largest individual loaner of money, makes it a rule never to loan more than five hundred thousand dollars on any given day. That indicates to some extent what his resources are.

A PRESIDENT'S expenses amount in four years to about eighty thousand dollars. His income for the same period being two hundred thousand dollars, it is not difficult to see that he has an excellent chance to start a bank account.

ALLAN ARTHUR, son of the late President, has been in England for some time, where he is very popular in society. He has grown portly and is as handsome a man as his father was. After another year abroad Mr. Arthur will return to New York and take up the practice of law.

JAY GOULD believes that a wealthy man's son should have a trade to fall back upon in case of adversity. He has, therefore, given his son George an opportunity to learn all there is worth knowing about telegraphy, from the breezy feat of climbing a telegraph-pole and tapping a wire to the sending or taking of a message.

A FRAGRANT OFFERING.

I walked alone among the hills,
The voices in the air
Were kindlier than the thoughtless tongues
Of the world's thoroughfare.

I heard no ring of Mammon's bells,
Thro' all the scented air,
No jargon of the tiresome crowd
Assailed me anywhere.

A grander than St. Peter's dome
Shone brilliant overhead!
I stood alone a worshiper
In the city of the dead.

Alone! Another followed me,
So pure she looked, and brave,
And laid her fragrant offering
Upon a new-made grave.

'Twas thus the Scottish poet knelt
To kiss the wild flowers' bloom.
I know the pathos that he felt
Beside the silent tomb.

To be remembered, so I thought,
Is nevermore to die,
In floral language thus is taught
Our immortality.

Oft by the graves of those we love
Our sorrows find release,
In precious promise from above
"In Me ye shall have peace."

My tears fell—an unspoken prayer—
Upon the fresh green sod,
And there I laid my cross of care
To walk alone with God.
—Arthur L. Jenks, in Jury.

WON BY A PLOT.

Why Minnie Married the Man Chosen by Her Father.

"It is so perfectly unreasonable of you, papa," pouted Minnie McAlster, only and petted daughter of Lawyer McAlster, and pretty and willful as a jet kitten; "so perfectly unreasonable, and it is so impudent of that fellow to write and ask you for my hand before I have set eyes on him."

"But you have set your eyes on him many a time," interrupted her father.

"Oh, yes," with a toss of the dainty head, "when he was in his first jacket, and I in pinafores. I know all about that. Because we were two pretty children, and pleasant playmates, our stupid fathers said: 'Let us pledge our children to each other.' And now, after twelve years, when I am seventeen and he twenty-one, the impudent creature coolly desires me to be true to that nonsensical trash, and writes to ask a renewal of your consent."

"Which he certainly has."

"But which it will do him no good to obtain," continued Minnie; "for I say positively I will not see him, nor speak to him, nor glance at him if he comes here. If you write and tell him to come, I will run away to Rockwood, anyhow, and take vocal lessons. I know I have musical genius, if it were properly cultivated; and there is a splendid professor at Rockwood who has a large class in training. I want to join it, and I shall go away next week if you consent; but if you let that horrid, impudent, insolent Walter Graham come here to look after my fortune (for that is what he wants), I shall go without your consent."

"My dear," said Lawyer McAlster, coolly, viewing his irate daughter with twinkling eyes, "let me correct one error you have fallen into. Walter Graham is worth three times what I am at this moment. His father's whole property is in his hands, and he is wealthy. So I hardly think he is looking with covetous eyes upon your few thousands. No; he remembers you as a most sweet child, and, being of a somewhat romantic turn of mind, he thinks it would be pleasant to follow out the wishes of his father and yours and renew the pledge made by them. However, if he could see you at this moment he would think you any thing but a sweet girl."

"Then I wish you would call in an artist and have my picture taken on the spot to send him."

"But I would rather not, for remember I desire you to see and at least treat this young man as the poet says we treat Vice, the monster—first endure, then pity, then embrace."

"Oh, yes," pouted Minnie, "you lawyers think there is nothing in life but bargain and sale. You would have me coolly pledge myself to this fellow because you think he would be a good match, and you would make a regular dry law affair of it, without any love or wooing in it."

"You are in error again," interrupted her father. "I would make a law affair of it by having you permit this 'fellow,' as you call him, to go to court and allow him to make his plea. I don't ask you to promise your hand to him till he has done this—but you refuse even to see him."

"Yes, I do refuse to see him, and there is an end of it. I am not going to be won in this matter-of-fact way. I am going to fall in love without meaning to, and be fallen in love with in some unexpected, romantic way and have it all like a story-book."

Mr. McAlster smiled.

"You will doubtless fall in love with that professor over at Rockwood," he said.

"Ah, no—he is old and gray. I shall meet my fate in some unlooked-for manner, when I least expect to, I suppose. But will you let me go to Rockwood?"

"I will think about it. I would rather you should take lessons here, and if I can get a good instructor to come here I suppose you will be just as well pleased, will you not?"

"Yes—if you keep Walter Graham away."

At the end of a week Mr. McAlster informed Minnie that he had secured her an instructor for her voice.

"I wrote to a friend," he said, "a musical gentleman of my acquaintance, and he has secured an excellent teacher, who will be here some time next week. He will make his home with us and will devote his whole time to you. I will pay him well for it, and you will progress much faster than you would at Rockwood. I want you to study hard and apply yourself strictly to your music. I shall pester you no more about Walter Graham, for I have written to him how you feel upon the subject, and now that Prof. Bangemwell is coming you need worry no more about that 'fellow's annoying you.'"

"Prof. Bangemwell!" repeated Minnie. "What a name! I know he is old, and tall, and thin, and wears green spectacles, and will be as cross as a bear, but I don't care so long as I can take lessons in singing, if he is an ogre."

Prof. Bangemwell looked any thing but an ogre as he stood in the parlor an hour after his arrival, and was presented to Miss Minnie, his pupil, who had just come in from a walk. He was tall, as she had said, but not old, being certainly not over twenty-five, and not thin, for he had the splendid figure of an Adonis, and his dark, magnetic eyes were not covered by green goggles, and the sweet smile that parted the handsome lips under the long black mustache proclaimed him any thing but "cross."

"Why, Prof. Bangemwell is perfectly splendid, papa," Minnie cried, after an hour's conversation with the professor, finding herself alone with her father. "He is just as handsome as he can be; and oh! what eyes. And he is so agreeable! I know we shall get on splendidly."

"There, there, that will do," said her father, frowning. "I would advise you not to rhapsodize over a common professor of music. He wasn't brought here to play the agreeable, but to teach you music."

Minnie pouted, and thought her father "awfully cross," and went back to the professor. He wanted to hear her voice, and so she sat down at the piano, and he stood very near and gave her suggestions about her position and told her how to draw in her breath and how to economize it; and then, when she sang a passage, he told her where she failed, and sang it for her, that she might understand it better. His voice was a splendid, soaring tenor, and it just lifted Minnie up to the "seventh heaven" to hear him sing. They were full two hours at their first lesson, and then Minnie played and sang some simple airs, and the professor joined in the chorus. So they whiled away another hour; and then Minnie went to her flowers, and the professor soon joined her in the garden, and proved himself as learned in botany as music.

"A magnificent man," Minnie said that night in her room. "I have heard and read of such men, but never saw one before;" and all that night long she dreamed of handsome, dark-eyed Prof. Bangemwell.

That was only the beginning. Prof. Bangemwell not only taught Minnie music and botany, but love. It was useless for her to try and conceal it. Her father frowned, her mother chided, and Minnie told them both "how foolish it was to accuse her of such nonsense," but at length she did not try to conceal her passion for the handsome professor.

"Yes, I do love him," she cried one day when they were warning her not to allow herself to fall in love with a poor music-teacher. "I do love him, and he loves me, and I am not ashamed to confess it. I would rather die than give him up, too, if he is a poor music-teacher."

Her father groaned.

"Wild, insane child," he said, "I will go and discharge the fortune-hunter immediately," and away he went in a rage, leaving Minnie in tears.

Half an hour later Prof. Bangemwell, dejected and sad, came to Minnie.

"Darling," he said, "I have been turned adrift by your stern father. I must leave the house to-night and forever. Can you give me up or will you go with me? I am a poor man, but I will work for you, slave for you, if you will be mine."

She clung to him weeping.

"I will go," she said, "to the uttermost parts of the earth with you."

"And you will leave all—father, mother, home, luxury?"

"Yes, gladly, if by so doing I can be yours forever."

He drew her closely to his breast and kissed her tenderly.

"Oh, my little one, if you love me so truly, you can forgive me for a little deception. I am sure. I have been playing a part, Minnie."

"Then, who—what—" she began. "I don't understand."

"Then I must explain. I am Walter Graham."

She sprang from

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA., MARCH 27, 1891.

FRIDAY, - - - - - APRIL 17, 1891.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW and his associate Directors refused to plead to the indictment for the Fourth avenue tunnel disaster in New York.

CLAY county, Missouri, will be represented at the World's Fair by a span of mules eighteen hands high and which weigh 3,800 pounds.

THE Baker Ballot Reform bill passed the House at Harrisburg on Tuesday by a vote of 171 to 16. It has yet to run the gauntlet in the Senate.

TWENTY-FOUR Italian immigrants, who arrived at New York, Wednesday, were sent back. They had contagious diseases and no means of support.

THE glorious result of protection in Pennsylvania is shown in the swarms of ignorant foreigners who have been imported to pauperize the American workmen.

PENNSYLVANIA, during the last decade, has increased in population 975,123, which is a greater increase than any other State in the Union can show in the same length of time.

COUNT LLEWENHAUPT, of Sweden, who married a daughter of Ex-Secretary of State Bayard, of Delaware, about ten days ago, died of typhoid fever at Wilmington on Monday morning.

CONGRESSMAN SAYERS, a member of the House Appropriation Committee of the 51st Congress, says the appropriations made were $1,038,447,826, being $240,000,000 more than voted by the preceding Democratic Congress.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on Tuesday started on an itinerary through the South and West. The trip is intended to make him solid with the delegates to the next Republican National Convention from the Southern and Western states.

TOPEKA, Kan., a Republican city, last week, elected a Democratic mayor. The white women brought about the result. They would not vote for the Republican candidate because all the negresses did so. Out of a female registration of 2,740, 2,223 voted.

MISS CARTER, of Wilmington, Mass., has given that town $10,000, the income of which is to be used in painting houses that may need it from year to year, "provided the applicant does not own a dog and is a member of some temperance organization."

GENERAL SPINOLA a member of Congress from the State of New York died at Washington on Monday last. This is the first death to occur among the members of the new Congress. General Spinola was a Democrat and had been elected to Congress for the third time.

Two young white men broke into the country residence of J. Granville Richards, in Cecil county, Md., early Monday morning, killing Mrs. Richards and mortally wounded her husband. There was a desperate battle in the dark. Robbery was the object of the murderers.

BISHOP RICHARD GILMOR, of Cleveland died at 7:30 on Monday morning at St. Augustine, Florida. Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey of Kentucky, Fathers Wright and Houck and his faithful nurses, Sisters of the Sacred Heart, were with him to the last. Father Houk left there on Tuesday with the remains for Cleveland.

THE laboring classes says the New York *Herald* are sufficiently grateful for cheap sugar, we hope, but they would be doubtless be more grateful if the Republican party would drop the high tariff on other articles of daily consumption. If this is refused, perhaps they will help to elect the other party and see what that will do for them.

PRESIDENT RAE, of the United Mine Workers, received notice on Monday from two of the largest coal operators in the Pittsburg district that they would concede a 10 per cent. advance and the eight-hour day to the miners. Another heavy operator, not in the Pittsburg district, also gave notice that he would concede to the demands, and it is expected all troubles will be averted on May 1.

AN open revolt against the prohibitory law occured in Burlington, Iowa on Monday. A county constable named Green, who has been a searcher came to Burlington, and with three deputies began operations by searching the place for one Hirschberg. Before he finished reading his warrant he was surrounded by an organized band of about forty well-known liquor dealers, who administered a terrible beating. Green's skull was fractured, his nose broken and one eye nearly put out. His three deputies deserted him at the first blow and escaped from the crowd. Green was warned not to return on a similar errand.

THE Republican county convention held in Tioga county on Tuesday adopted the following resolution: "We believe that the late disaster of the party in the State was largely due to the meddlesome and unwarranted interference in the making of nominations and the general incompetency of State Chairman W. H. Andrews, and we demand his immediate and permanent retirement from the chairmanship and an election in his stead of a man who represents clean and progressive Republicanism." The resolution is very plain in its terms and easily understood, but whether State Chairman Andrews will heed it sufficiently to step down and out remains to be seen.

THE workingmen of Pennsylvania says the Philadelphia *Record* can't too jealously watch the maneuvres and intrigues to defeat the Ballot Reform bill now pending in the Legislature. It is not many years since a partisan State Committee printed and distributed an electorial ticket for President containing a popular device by which it could be readily distinguished. The object of this was to enable factory superintendents, mining bosses and partisan holders of window-books to detect workingmen who dared to independently exercise the suffrage. By this shameful artifice thousands of workingmen in Pennsylvania were intimidated into voting the ticket of their employers against their sense of public duty.

There is nothing to prevent a repetition of this partisan trick at the next Presidential election, as the men who control legislation at Harrisburg have repeatedly refused to amend the laws so as to provide for a uniform mode of printing election tickets. The advantage of being able to "stop" workingmen at the ballot-box and denounce them to tyrannical and bigoted employers was too great to be thrown away by a change of the Election law.

But the Ballot Reform bill, by providing for the printing of official tickets of uniform appearance, would, if adopted, effectually defeat this iniquity. Under such a law no holder of a window-book, nor party heeler or petty boss could discover from the ticket for whom its possessor might have voted. To make assurance doubly sure, the citizens would be enabled to make up his ticket free from intrusion or espionage, and without advice from any quarter; and when deposited no Paul Pay on the Election Board could compare its number with the number on the voting list. A more effective method for rendering inviolable the secrecy of the ballot could hardly be devised.

It may readily be admitted that the number of voters in Pennsylvania who can be subjected to the corruption of fear by partisan employers and bosses is small when compared with the mass. But the humblest and weakest citizens, under a wise and equitable system of laws, are entitled to protection in the exercise of suffrage, not merely for their own sakes, but in the highest public interest. Small as the number of citizens needing this protection may be, it is yet large enough to have inspired in party machine managers a deep hostility to the Ballot Reform bill.

It is the duty of the workingmen of Pennsylvania to protect such of their fellows as may be subject to the influences of corruption and intimidation when exercising the elective franchise. This duty could not be more effectually performed than by demanding the passage of the Ballot Reform bill now before the Legislature.

WHATEVER course the absurd irritation of Italy may take, says the New York *World* one point should not be forgotten by either government at any stage of the proceedings, and that is that the United States can get on very comfortably without any diplomatic relations whatever with the government at Rome.

This country is engaged in minding its own business with a diligence unparalleled in the history of nations. We have nothing to do with Dreibunds, or holy alliance, or Eastern questions, or the 'politics' of courts and princes. We have no 'entangling alliances.' We are not disposed to meddle with anybody, and we ask no more of anybody's friendship than may be voluntarily given.

More important still, we have no hereditary government concerned for the maintenance of its own stability, and therefore in need of no 'understandings' with other governments. We rule ourselves through such agents as we choose. Our government is that of a free people, and it is in need of no buttressing from without.

Our politics renders 'diplomatic relations' superfluous, and our wheat, cotton and pork take care of the rest.

A DISPATCH from Scottdale on Tuesday says: "The greatest coke strike is believed to be gradually nearing its close. Breaks from the ranks of the strikers were reported from all parts of the region on Tuesday. At the Leisenring plants over 100 men reported for work and at the Painter works 80. The Coalbrook works are running full, and large forces are at work at the Adelaide, Nyle, Jimtown, Sterling, Leith, Davidson and Great Bluff floats. Great suffering is reported among the strikers. At headquarters it was said that a dozen families were starving and many strikers were calling for aid. The feeling against the leaders is becoming bitter and threats of what they might expect if the strike is not soon settled are freely made. Unless there is a radical change in the situation very soon it is thought there will be a stampede among the strikers to return to work."

THE expenditure of the billion Congress says the Philadelphia *Record* is such a bewildering total that it is hard to grasp it. It has to be divided up and thought of in seperate sums. It amounted to $2,000,000 per day while Congress was in session. Counted in silver dollars there was a metal weight of 3,000 tons. This would make an outlay of 6 tons per day, or about $525 a piece for each Senator and Representative. For the two sessions of 500 days the expenditure was at the rate of $23 a second. This is a tolerable rapid gait. It is not probable that the billion Congress will ever find its equal for rapacious profligacy.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on Monday afternoon accepted the resignation of United States Treasurer Huston and appointed Enos H. Nebeker, of Indiana, as successor. The change in officials will necessitate the counting of the cash in the Treasury vaults including 4,500 tons of coin and hundreds of millions of notes and bonds.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1891.—Mr. Harrison's new chum and most potential adviser is ex-Representative McKinley, who bids fair to become a monomaniac on the tariff bill enacted by the Billion dollar Congress, and which bears his name. Mr. McKinley, who knows that reciprocity, even of the limited kind proposed by Mr. Blaine, would eventually result in the death of the doctrine of a high protected tariff, by causing its absurdities to shine even more conspicuously than they do at the present time, has been working on Mr. Harrison for quite a while to convince him that he must stop Mr. Blaine, even if it was necessary to force him out of the cabinet. Nothing would have suited Mr. Harrison better, but he was afraid of Blaine, and having obtained his promise to stand off and let him get renominated, if he could, he did not care to anger him, but the indications now are that McKinley has fully succeeded, for no cabinet officer ever got a more direct snubbing from the President than Mr. Blaine did when Mr. Harrison positively forbid his receiving any propositions informally or otherwise from the Canadian Commissioners who had been invited here by Mr Blaine.

It would not have injured Mr. Harrison in the slightest or have helped Canadian reciprocity for Mr. Blaine to have kept his engagement with the Canadians and learn their informal propositions, but Mr. Harrison was determined to snub the Canadians as well as Mr. Blaine, and in spite of the diplomatic smiles with which the Canadians received Mr. Blaine's little fib, manufactured for the occasion, about the President wishing to be present when their proposition was submitted, they knew that reciprocity with us was as dead as a door nail as long as Mr. Harrison is President, and that they would never be sent for to submit their propositions to him.

He who thinks that Mr. Blaine will tamely submit to being insulted does not know the man. One of his close personal friends said to me: "Owing to the incompleted condition of a number of most important diplomatic negotiations Mr. Blaine's hands are for the present tied, but when he gets things in such shape that he can leave them without endangering his own reputation, woe be unto Benjamin Harrison, if he shall not before then have made his peace, and if Bill McKinley isn't careful he will discover that Mr. Blaine wields considerable influence in Ohio."

In resigning from the Senate Mr. Edmunds did not forget his lifelong thrifty habits. He makes it take effect next November, which gives him an opportunity to continue drawing the salary during the recess, without doing any work. There is no doubt here that the whole thing is cut and dried and that the Governor of Vermont will, just before Congress meets, appoint Secretary Proctor to fill Mr. Edmunds unexpired term in the Senate.

Secretary Foster has selected ex-Representative Crounse, of Nebraska, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and he is now wrestling with the friends of several candidates to determine who shall be Supervising Architect of the Treasury in place of Mr. Windrim, who resigned to accept a better place in Philadelphia. Added to this task is the arduous duty Mr. Foster has taken upon himself of compelling the Republican machine in New York, through the Federal offices, to favor Harrison for a renomination.

Inventors big and little, rich and poor, have been honored guests for three days while the one hundredth anniversary of the United States Patent system is being celebrated. There have been meetings addressed by eminent gentlemen, banquets have been eaten, Mount Vernon has been visited and after seeing a military review this afternoon our visitors will return to their usual avocations.

Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, made a speech here last night at a public meeting held by the local citizens Alliance that is said to have been one of the strongest presentations of Alliance principles ever made here.

There is nothing bashful about Secretary Rusk, who has cooly appropriated to himself all the credit for getting the German embargo on American meat removed, or rather the promise that it will be soon removed.

The trial of C. A. Kincaid for the murder of ex-Representative Taulbee resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." M.

Will not Resume.

SCOTTDALE, PA. April 12.—All points of the coke region were represented at the miners' special convention here yesterday. The leaders held aloof and allowed the men to discuss the proposition to resume work, which was defeated by a unanimous vote. It was then decided to hold mass meetings daily at central points in the coke district for the double purpose of keeping the strikers posted and stiffening up the weakkneed.

A resolution was adopted pledging the strikers to preserve the peace and the laws of the State until the wage question was disposed of. Another resolution, expressing confidence in the ability of James Beacom, Esq., the miners' attorney, was passed.

John McLaine, ex-Secretary of the National Progressive Union, expressed the belief that the strike would be settled by Wednesday, saying he thought the two parties would come together in conference.

Looking Forward to 1892.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Quay says the National Republican Committee will probably meet in November and call the next National Republican Convention for the latter part of April or the beginning of May of next year. This will be two months earlier than usual. The change will be made in order that delegates may escape the heat from which they have suffered so greatly at previous conventions. Mr. Quay says he will on no account accept the National chairmanship for another term. He may resign at the November meeting. It is stated that Senator John Sherman is once more a Presidential candidate. He does not think McKinley can get the Ohio delegation to the next National Convention, and he thinks he himself can.

Death of Mrs. Halford.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mrs. Halford, the wife of Private-Secretary E. W. Halford, died this morning at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Halford's ailment was chronic bronchitis. She had been an invilid for many years, and for the last three years had been a constant sufferer from her old trouble—bronchitis—complicated with severe attacks of asthma.

THE Galena has at last reached Portsmouth, N. H., and, though in a badly battered condition, managed to make the journey by water. The New Hampshire delegation will now fix a day of thanksgiving, as the repairs of the dear old tub means hundreds of votes to the Republican party.

Ballot Reform.

It is evident that the Republican Legislature in this State will attempt to defeat the popular demand for ballot reform by trickery of some kind. Hon. James Kerr Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in an interview at Philadelphia on Friday last, said: "The Democratic party, as represented in the Executive department and in the Legislative branches of the State government, has been active and anxious during the present session to carry out the promises made to the people in the platform at Scranton and on the hustings during the last campaign. When we declared by resolution and upon the stump thoroughout the State for ballot reform, the Republicans also insisted they were for ballot reform."

"When the Democratic party proclaimed for a Constitutional Convention to enforce ballot reform the leaders of the Republican party in the late canvass sought to impress the people of this State by flaming posters and loud talk that they also favored a Constitutional Convention. The Democratic party said to the agricultural Interests: "You shall have equalization of taxation;" the Republicans, in face of the fact that they had violated pledges already made to the farmers of Pennsylvania, and notwithstanding that they had taken extraordinary measures at the closing hours of the last preceding Legislature to defeat revenue legislation passed by both Houses, came again boldly to the front and unblushingly proclaimed themselves the friends of revenue reform.

"The Republican Senators and Representatives," concluded Mr. Kerr, "pledged as they are under the constitution to apportion the State into Congressional, Legislative and Judicial districts at the first session of the Legislature immediately after the census, by inaction violate their obligation of office."

"Three months have come and gone and the Legislature is looking forward to an early adjournment. The small coterie that is attempting to boss and control legislation by means of the Republican majority has made everything subservient to the return of Mr. Quay from a fishing excursion. Bills looking to every promised measure of reform have been delayed in committee to wait the return of the boss. He has directed his coterie of sympathizers and willing assistants to come to Harrisburg, and, if possible, defeat the efforts of this Legislature looking to ballot reform; and, relying upon subterfuge and deceit, they are desirous of submitting the question of a Constitutional Convention to the people at the next election.

"I have no idea that the farmers and laborers in the mines and work shops throughout this Commonwealth will allow themselves to be deceived by such a subterfuge."

"The business interests of this Commonwealth, second to no other, are safe in the hands of the Democratic party. Believing that the people have become weary of Quayism and Quay methods, which seem to control the Republican party in the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, I do not hesitate to speak as I do. If they hope to deceive the people again, and perpetuate power and place for themselves in the future, they will be badly disappointed at the next election"

"It is generally conceded," concluded Chairman Kerr, "that there is quite a respectable number of Republican members of the present Legislature of such character and independence as to make them restless and restive under Quay direction and dictation and probably to assert their manhood in support of just measures, but it is likewise believed that the Quay denomination is so strong as to be able to control its action."

The American hog must Wait.

BERLIN, April 11.—The report of the abolition of the restrictions against American pork is entirely premature. The truth of the matter is, the government will not withdraw restrictions until the new measures under the law of Mar. 3rd. are put into efficient operation. Probably live swine will be admitted first, following the precedent of live cattle. Concerning pork, it is certainly irregular that the most extreme methods of proof be demanded in regard to the condition of the American product, whilst nothing is done to test the state of the home-raised hog. The Schleswig pig, which is largely slaughtered in Hamburg, deserves a close microscopic examination, but does not get it. The importation of American cattle has grown apace.

American dealers seem only now to be waking up to the fact that the restriction agitation raised against the early imports came from one or two firms, while the others slumbered. The trade is certain, and if it develops in the same ratio every month it will soon assume enormus proportions. The official Hamburg figures show that the importations were in January, 844 head; February, 451; March, 811. The first arrivals at Bremen this week amounted to a total of 450 head. Hitherto Hamburg has held the trade. "Dos Fleisch wird billiger" is now the theme, the papers hailing the advent of American cattle with satisfaction.

Indian Uprising Feared.

BLACK FOOT, Ida., April 13.—Great excitement was caused this afternoon by a discovery that Indians had killed two unknown white emigrants who were camped at a water tank one mile below this place. Nothing could be learned as to the cause of the tragedy. There were no eye-witnesses. The bodies of the emigrants were found dead at the tank, and a number of Indians were seen taking to the hills back of here. An uprising is feared. Indian Agent Fisher, who was at Pocatello, was telegraphed for and came on a special train. Deputy Sheriff Ross left immediately for the scene and took charge of the bodies, leaving an armed posse on guard. Business is suspended and the citizens are up in arms.

About one hundred armed mounted men have left the city to demand the surrender of the guilty parties. Should the Indians refuse trouble is sure to follow, as the posse are determined men. Not an Indian was to be found in the city an hour after the affair. The governor and adjutant general have been elegraphed to in regard to the affair.

IT is estimated that there are fully 8,000 families who live in shanty boats along the Ohio river, floating along from town to town and feeling as happy as though they owned the earth.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—During a furious rain and thunder storm at Princeton, Ill., on Thursday afternoon of last week the wife of August Gustalson, a farmer living three miles south of Princeton, was instantly killed by a bolt of lightning.

—The election judges in one of the wards at Witchita, Kan., had to wait five minutes on a woman voter until she had fished her ticket out of her pocketbook, and then she handed in a receipt for making sweet pickles.

—The Governor has received the writs in the cases of Alexander Killian, Andrew Foth, alias Andy Todt, Michael Sabol, and George Rasnock, convicted of murder in the first degree in Allegheny county. The death warrants will soon be issued.

—The disappearance of 5-year-old Eddie Lips, one of ten children belonging to John Lips, a German farmer living four miles from Hart, Mich., leads to the belief that he was carried off by a bear while in the woods with his older brothers gathering sap.

—Treasurer George M. Abbott, of the Philadelphia library, not only knows the location of every one of the thousands of books in his library, but can readily describe the color of the binding and making of the volumes, with the number on the label of each.

—Gen. J. T. Torrence, the Chicago railroad man and engineer, is forty-eight years old. He is a soldier, having entered the Union Army when a youth of eighteen, and since the war he has amassed a fortune of about $3,000,000. Personally he is very affable and courteous.

—Mrs. Emma Leete, a woman thirty-five years of age, was trampled to death in the streets at Gulford, Conn., on Tuesday, by a vicious horse, which she was holding by the bridle. The animal reared and came down on Mrs. Leete, with his fore feet, breaking her back in two places.

—The coke strike in McKeesport is telling on the local iron plants. Between 300 and 400 puddlers and helpers employed at National rolling mill are idle as the result of a scarcity of pig metal, due to the scant coke supply. The Monongahela furnaces are ready for operation as soon as coke be secured.

—A coat of the great Napoleon was recently stolen from the country house of M. Cheval in a suburb of Paris and the police have been trying to recover it. The burglars who carried it off with other booty were probably unaware of its historical value. Its recent owner bought it in St. Helena immediately after the death of the Emperor.

—At Oneonta, Alabama on Friday Ed. Strange took his shot-gun down to kill a hawk that was after his chickens. In his excitement as he rushed out the hammer hit the door post and the gun went off. The whole load lodged in his wife's breast, killing her instantly. She was the bride of a month and very youthful. Strange was the only witnesss of the tradegy and his story is not absolutely credited.

—Three small children of John Simpkins, of West Pleasantville, were playing about the house on Saturday morning when one of them got hold of their father's powder flask, which contained about one pound of gunpowder. Soon afterward another got some matches and touched the powder off. The whole flask of powder exploded in the childrens' faces and one is not expected to live. The other two may possibly recover.

—Stricken with la grippe, Mrs. Emma H. Ortlip, of Norristown, on Sunday evening left her bed without her doctor's permission, and fell in a faint. Osmond Ortlip, her father-in-law, started for a physician. The first two doctors on whom he called were also laid up with grip and rheumatism, and Mr. Ortlip while driving to the office of a third, was paralyzed and fell out of his carriage. The daughter-in-law died unattended, and the old gentleman's paralysis was likewise fatal.

—It is reported that Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., will soon leave for South Dakota, gain a residence there, and secure a divorce from her husband under the laws of the state. The ground upon which the application will be made will be desertion and non-support. When she secures a divorce it is said Mrs. Blaine will be married to Dr. William Bull, one of the most eminent physicians in New York, who practically restored Mrs. Blaine to health after other medical men said she could never recover.

—On Sunday afternoon three small boys, sons of Thomas Munce, a well-known citizen, of Franklin township, Washington county, were playing along the pike and found a partly empty glycerine can in a fence corner near their home. The boys, not understanding the nature of the dangerous stuff, stood the can in the road and began throwing stones at it. One rock struck the can and a terrible explosion followed, which could be heard for miles. Two of the boys were badly bruised will and probably die.

—One hundred and thirty-seven head of cattle and three acres of the sheds at the East Liberty stock yards were destroyed by fire about midnight Monday night. The Eastern Hotel adjoining the yards narrowly escaped destruction, the guests being compelled to flee from their rooms in their night clothes. The firemen were however, successful in not only saving this building but in preventing the flames from covering more than three acres of the yard. The cattle stampeded when the fire reached them and rushed into the flames. One horse valued at $200, belonging to a drover, was also burned to death.

—Two sleeping coaches, running between City of Mexico, San Antonio, and Washington, D. C., via Mexican National Railroad reached San Antonio on Sunday in a delapidated condition. The Mexican train to which they were attached passed through a cyclone and hail-storm near Torreon last Saturday night. So large were the hail stones that the head light of the engine and every pane of glass on one side of the train of cars were smashed as if they had been struck by rocks. Several persons were injured and a Mexican at Torreon Station was killed. Those on the sleeper who reached San Antonio say the cyclone must have created great havoc.

—Lyman Hites, Edward Skeel, Jr., and Bert Peelman, three farmer boys of Lancaster county, were arrested on Thursday of last week for murder. Martin J. Hotchkiss, a farmer, was found by the roadside near Lancaster covered with blood and unconscious. He had frightful wounds on his head and face, and his feet were frozen. Last Sunday week both feet were amputated, and on the Thursday night following he died. The three boys named were with Hotchkiss on the night of the 16th. They say he had a bottle of alcohol and got them intoxicated. They got into his buggy and Hotchkiss made the horse run. He was thrown out and hurt, and the boys, frightened at what had happened, ran away and left him lying in the ditch. All the boys are very respectably connected.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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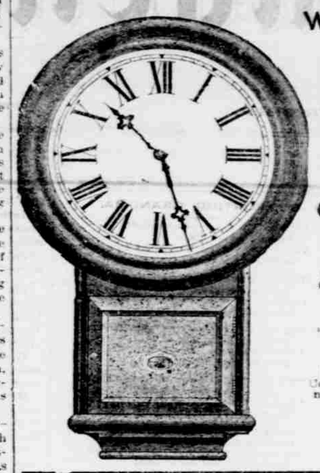

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THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

may 22-1y

Best and Cheapest.

We now have the largest and best selected stock of Men's, and Boys' Clothing in the county. Our Spring Stock is now complete. We have the best selection of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

in the county. Also, all the nobby styles of Hats in the Market. Our motto is "Good Goods and Low Prices." It will pay you to come and see us as we can and will save you money.

Very Respectfully,

C A SHARBAUGH,

CARROLLTOWN, PENN'A

oct-90-1y

Our Enormous Spring Stock of Carpets.

Foster s are now fully prepared to meet the demands of such of their housekeeper friends as contemplate making the improvements in their homes that Spring always suggests. And in this connection let the fact be recorded that they show as Grand, Varied and Excellent a Stock of

Carpets of Every Kind

and description as can be seen in the larger cities. And behind this very desirable state of affairs stands the even more important particular, THE PRICE.

Also, BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES. New Spring Styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings now ready.

ANDREW FOSTER,

247 & 249 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

"WANT A WAGON?"

We have wagons, buggies, surreys. High grade; as light, strong, durable, stylish, as beautifully finished as modernized manufacture can produce. Built on honor by men of life experience. Honesty is our policy; prompt shipment our specialty. We want to know you. Write us. Costs you nothing. May lead to business by and by. Send for our catalogue. It is free to every reader of this paper. Binghamton Wagon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

Carrolltown **Normal School** —AND— **Business : Academy,** CARROLLTOWN.

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The School will open on MONDAY, MAY 4TH, 1891, for a Term of TEN WEEKS, and will be in charge of

Ex-Co. Supt. L. Strayer.

Two Departments will be sustained:
1st.—A Teachers' Department for teachers and those preparing to teach.
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Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "Ladies' Books." It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous "Household Game Vertba."

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A very pleasing, harmless effervescent aperient compound for dispelling the baneful effects of over-indulgence in eating or drinking, or other bilious disorders; either acute or chronic. Price 25 Cents per First Bottle. Prescribed by the leading physicians in Europe and America. Manufactured by companies every bottle. For Sale by

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An elegant English pharmaceutical compound for biliousness, malarial and blood troubles, the result of over twenty-five years of careful and scientific research. Approved by the highest medical authorities in use in the hospitals and private practice. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits. Entirely vegetable, free from injurious drugs. In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

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NEW YORK BRANCH:
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ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, 6 delicious flavors, 50c.
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Vinegar Bitters, new style, 1 pheasant flask, $1.00.
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The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The past fifth of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

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Golden - Wedding - Rye - Whiskies

126 WATER STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

Oldest established house in the city, where nothing but pure goods are put up, strictly for family and medicinal use. Nothing better than Golden Wedding. Next on the list, Guckenheimer, Gray's Monongahela Rye; these goods are leading brands. Brandies of vintage of 1878 on hand. Gins, Holland and domestic, also Old Tom. Finch's Golden Wedding, $1.00 for full quart, 6 for $5.00; Guckenheimer's the same; Monongahela, $8.00 per dozen. Wines, $5.00 per dozen; $3.00 for one-half dozen. Sent by express. Also have in stock, Grandstaff's Choice, at $2.00 per gallon, barrels at special rates. Apr. 24, '90-1y

HOTEL LE GRANDE.

H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure Liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale pieces of real estate situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., containing respectively sixty-six and fifty-five acres and allowance. The property is improved and in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. For Further particulars call on or address Evan Evans, Ebensburg, Pa., or LUKE ROGERS, Loretto, Pa

December 12, 1890.

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EBENSBURG, PA.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to teach any healthy man, who can read and write, the business by which I made the above sum, while he is learning. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a number who are making over $2000 a year. All worked steadily, and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address me, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE GEO. A. SCOTT, 5-6 York City

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - APRIL 17, 1891.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Subscribe for the FREEMAN.

—Judge Harry White, of Indiana, was here on Monday.

—A special train went out the branch on Saturday night.

—Burgess Young who has been on the sick list is able to be out.

—Mr. John Hamilton, of Lilly, was in town on business on Monday.

—Mr. Alex Brawley, of Barr township, was a visitor to our office on Monday.

—Mr. John Nidemyer, of Chest township, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Messrs. Caron Leahey and George Grant, both of Lilly, were in town on Monday.

—The Altoona Silk mill is in the hands of the Sheriff and will be sold by that official.

—Mr. Charles Dimond, of Summerhill, was a visitor to our town to-day (Thursday).

—The FREEMAN office is the place to get your job printing. Good work at low prices.

—Prothonotary Darby has a new horse which he thinks will look well on the new race track.

—Mr. Philip Collins and wife returned home on Tuesday after spending the winter in Florida.

—Patton is the name of the new postoffice at Marks's Mills, and Ed. A. Mellon is the postmaster.

—Mr. John O'Hara, of Munster township, spent a few hours in town on business on Monday.

—Quite a number of students are already enrolled for the Carrolltown Normal School and Business Academy.

—Mr. Joseph J. Donahoe, of Clearfield township, spent a few hours in town on business on Saturday.

—Wall paper.—Embossed bronze papers, 10 to 15 cents per roll; grounded white-back, 5 cents, at Dufton & Son's.

—Col. John P. Linton, whose illness we noticed in another item in our paper, was able to attend Argument Court, on Tuesday.

—Judge Krebs, of Clearfield, occupied the judicial bench on Tuesday, hearing a motion relative to a case tried before him some time ago.

—For sale or rent, the Loretto House, Loretto, Pa. A large stable and all necessary outbuildings in connection. Address Loretto, Pa.

—On Wednesday the Administrators of Wm. D. Pryce, deceased, sold the valuable farm of the deceased to Mr. Ira Bloom of Wilmore, for $3,805.

—The many advantages of Ebensburg render it one of the best places for a Summer Normal. Teachers, take these things into consideration.

—Miss Kate Noon arrived here on Tuesday and intends taking up her residence on Centre street, in the property purchased from Mr. C. J. Owens.

—Mr. William Richardson, Jr., of Conemaugh, was in town several days this week on a visit to his mother, who was injured in an accident a few days ago.

—From a hill near Curwensville can be seen the hilltops of eight different counties—Cameron, Elk, Blair, Cambria, Jefferson, Indiana, Centre and Clearfield.

—The party who took the billiard ball from the Mountain House pool room is known and will save trouble by bringing it back. A word to the wise is sufficient.

—Up to this writing it is not known to whom the contract for building the railroad from Kaylor's to Walnut Run has been let. The letting closed on Saturday last.

—Mrs. Sarah Frazer, wife of Col. C. T. Frazer, formally a well known druggist of Johnstown, died at her home in East End Pittsburg, on Wednesday aged about 62 years.

—Mr. Jerry Wilbur, of Conpers, formerly of Chest Springs, has rented the storeroom of Mr. George Roberts on a Main street, with the intention of opening a clothing store in the near future.

—Mine host Denny opened up at the Mountain House in this place on Monday, and the guests are highly pleased with the style of comfort and convenience that now pervades that well-known hostelrie.

—Mr. P. F. Brown, of the Central Hotel, and Mr. J. E. Denny, of the Mountain House, are each having the ceilings raised in the rooms occupied by their respective offices. These improvements suggest the fact that they will be much better adapted to having a "high old time."

—Reasonable rates, railroad advantages, cheap but good boarding, good school building, excellent apparatus, thorough and wide instruction, complete drill in methods, good society, kind and obliging people, and healthful location are some of the advantages of the Ebensburg Normal. Open April 20th.

—In another column will be found the fifteenth Annual Statement of the leading firm of Johnston, Buck & Co., of this place. The increase in the deposits each year to year show the confidence the people have in the probity of this business and the enlargement of its business is good index to the growth of Northern Cambria.

—Dr. N. Wakefield, of the South Side, was summoned about 10 o'clock, last Sunday night to attend Col. John P. Linton, of this home in Johnstown, Seventh ward. He found him to be suffering from a jerking cramp in the left leg, the limb in which Colonel was injured in the late war. He remained with the sick man for several hours, and this morning his condition is greatly improved. Dr. Wakefield attributes the pain to the wound which Colonel received during battle.—*Johnstown Herald.*

—Saturday morning about ten o'clock occurred in Johnstown, and before it was gotten under control, involved a loss of about $34,000. The buildings burned were W. C. Cover's livery stable, C. B. Anderson's dwelling house and store, and John Anderson's furniture and undertaking establishment, which occupied four buildings—which were filled with furniture. Mr. Henderson's loss is estimated at about $6,000, on which there was an insurance of $3,000; Mr. C. Cover's loss is estimated at $8,000, with an insurance of $6,500, and Mr. Cover's loss is placed at $3,300, with insurance of $2,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—Mrs. William Richardson, of this place, was accompanied by one of her daughters, down to Munster on Friday last, and on returning in the evening, when near the home of Mr. Philip J. Sanders, where the road and township road run very close together, a train came along, which frightened the horse, causing it to turn suddenly, and the buggy upset and the occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Richardson's left arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder, and she also received other injuries which, although painful, are not serious. The train was stopped, when the horse was caught before it had done any damage to the vehicle. Mrs. Richardson was brought down on the train and taken to her home where her arm was set by Dr. Davis. She is now getting along as well as could be expected.

—Circulars will be mailed giving full information concerning the Carrolltown Normal School and Business Academy on application to the secretary, A. Eckenrode, Carrolltown.

—Mr. Henry Coleman, of Summerhill township, has already made in the neighborhood of 1,500 pounds of maple sugar, and it is thought he will have secured a ton of the sweet substance by the close of the season which is near at hand.

—At East Greensburg on Wednesday night three tramps went to sleep under a freight car, and some time during the night an engine was hitched on and the car pulled over the forms of the sleepers. John Mooney and an unknown man were instantly killed. The third, John Kern, had both legs taken off below the knees

—A very successful mission was conducted in the Catholic church in Wilmore last week by the Passionists Revs. Fathers Boniface and Andrews, the former of whom is the prior of the Passionist Monastery, Pittsburg. About six hundred persons approached the communion table, among whom were many that had not been there for years. The mission closed on Sunday evening with the Papal Benediction which was given by Father Boniface.

—James McCord, a miner working at Frugality, was killed by the cars at Fallen Timber on Monday afternoon. McCord had been down the road and when the train reached Fallen timber he got off. When the train started he attempted to get on, but was struck by a piece of timber and thrown under the wheels and badly mangled his body being cut in two. The remains were gathered up and taken to Frugality where they were confined and taken to Gallitzin on Tuesday for interment.

—Miss Catharine Gillespie, aged 27 years whose home was in Portage this county, but who had been living as a domestic in Altoona took poison on last Tuesday morning and died on Wednesday morning. On Tuesday night she became the mother of a child which also died, and the poison was taken for the purpose of hiding her shame. Before her death she made information before Alderman O'Toole charging John J. Kinney, of that city, with being the author of her ruin. Her remains were taken to Portage to-day (Thursday).

—Mr. Thomas McBreen, a well-known citizen, died at his home in this place this (Thursday) morning in the 57th year of his age. Mr. McBreen for a number of years was one of the tipstaves at the Court House, but about a year ago was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He leaves a widow and eight children—five sons, Louis, who resides in Philadelphia, Robert, who resides in Loretto, and Thomas, James and John, who are at home, and three daughters, Katie, Mary and and Annie, all of whom are at home. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

—The erection of marble is the last work of respect to the memory of departed friends, and is a custom which has been followed from the earliest ages of antiquity. For many years J. Wilkinson & Son have been in the marble business in Ebensburg and through their energy and honorable dealings, they have built for themselves a reputation for doing their work in a most artistic manner. Their work is an ornament to the town as well as a credit to themselves. We are giving them no more notoriety than they deserve, and to prove our assertion, go to their establishment and see for yourself. They take pleasure in showing their work, whether you wish to purchase or not. They have on exhibition at their works two car-loads of monuments and headstones, and in April and May will receive two car-loads more. They will then have a large assortment of the latest styles for customers to select from. They have arrangements made with wholesale granite dealers so that they can fill all orders for granite monuments and headstones in a short time and as cheap as can be done anywhere. They buy their stock in such large quantities that they defy competition. They also have the agency for the Champion Iron Company and are prepared to furnish all kinds of fencing or anything in iron. Persons wishing to purchase anything in their line of business would do well to give them a call before leaving their order with any other manufacturer, as they have as fine, if not the finest stock of marble that ever came to Western Pennsylvania. Give them a trial and you can depend upon getting a good job and a fair price.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, April 15th, 1891:

Harry Gibbons, Allegheny township, and Mary Yost, Deanstownship.

James Laffey, Johnstown, and Margaret J. Rush, Morrellville.

Max Keifer, Johnstown, and Mary Senft, Conemaugh township.

Thomas John McCullough and Margaret M. Little, Allegheny township.

William Fulton, Johnstown, and Caroline McCall, Portage.

Barney Hunter and Maggie J. Gardner, Reade township.

Daniel McNamara and Barbara Wagner, Johnstown.

John Page and Minnie May Neff, Jackson township.

Francis C. Lantzy, Barr township, and Nettie C. Kirkpatrick, Elder township.

John D. Frankhouse and Lizzie M. Irwin, Johnstown.

John Reiter and Annie Broadsetter, Johnstown.

Wallace Sherbine, Wilmore, and Alice Stauffer, Summerhill township.

Cyrus T. Gates, White township, and Tillie F. Gray, Reade township.

Frank Ruth and Mary C. Berringer, Johnstown.

Thomas Hayes and Rose Mulvehill, Johnstown.

John Conterciso and Sophia Duga, Gallitzin.

Lilly Letter.

LILLY, Pa., April 12, 1890.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—The well-known firm W. W. Watkin's Sons & Co., of the hard coal region of Carbondale, Pa., have concluded a coal lease east of town, embodying about 600 acres, have commenced operations and have succeeded in developing in several tests the celebrated Sonman seam of coal, which has always had a ready and profitable market east and west of the Alleghenies, being shipped in large quantities for years west of the Mississippi, and east to the seaboard, as well as to intermediate points. Its superior qualities has earned for it a merited and famous reputation.

We are informed that work on the extension of the railroad known as the Lilly branch, together with the necessary opening, will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This operation promises employment in the near future to about five hundred men which will add materially to the progress of the town. And so we go.

Lilly is billed at present writing for two shows, on Thursday, April 16th.

His Honor Mayor McGonigle, since entering upon the duties of his office, has given general satisfaction, and proclaims to all men within his jurisdiction the ordinances must be carried out or his mandate will fall. Proceed your Honor, and so say we all. ON THE WING.

—Those who intend to attend the Carrolltown Normal School and Business Academy should enroll themselves as soon possible and those first enrolled will be certain of being admitted.

Dave Nicely's Confession.

On Thursday of last week, Rev. C. W. Granger the spiritual advisor of Dave Nicely at the time of his execution, made public the following confession, with the statement that he had promised Dave that he would not make it public till one week after the execution.

SOMERSET JAIL, April 1, 1891.

I, David Nicely, make, concerning the murder of Herman Umberger, for which I am convicted and am sentenced to be hung April 2, 1891, the following statement;

I was present when Herman Umberger was murdered. My evidence in court was not true in this, that I said I was not present at Herman Umberger's murder, when I was. I had a pistol and fired into the ceiling, but not with the intention of killing Mr. Umberger, nor did any shot I fired hit him. I intended only to frighten him.

As to my evidence in court, part was true and part was not. I left my home about one o'clock on February 27, 1889, to go to some place in Somerset county, for the purpose of robbery, but not murder, and did not know who was to be robbed, not learning Mr. Umberger's name even until well along the road.

The murder took place about seven o'clock in the evening; I arrived at my home about one or two o'clock the next morning.

The pocket-book produced in court as mine was not the one which I gave to Will Thomas, as I testified in court; it was bogus.

Hamilton Smith's testimony against me was false in this: I was not in Ligonier on the 27th day of February, 1889, as he swore.

Lewis Beenner and Ed. McCracken did not see me on the pike as they stated in court.

Charles Vaneer and Lew, his son, could not have recognized me where their testimony says they did, on the Pittsburg and Philadelphia pike, February 27, 1889.

I make these statements in view of approaching execution, in the fear of God, truthfully, to C. W. Granger, my spiritual advisor. D. C. NICELY.

Argument Court.

Court met on Monday at 10 o'clock with Judge Barker on the bench.

Several petitions were presented for rehearings in applications for license but all were refused.

Drass vs. McCloskey. Motion for a new trial. Motion overruled.

Same vs. same. Motion to show cause cause why judgment should not be entered without costs. Rule absolute.

Bean vs. Unversaught. Exceptions to confirmation of sale. Exceptions to confirmation of sale. Exceptions sustained.

Flick vs. E. R. Adams. Motion for new trial. Continued.

Moyer vs. Duncan. Petition to open judgment, three cases. Rule discharged.

Comey vs. McGlade. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered against John T. Long, garnishee. Ordered that judgment be entered in favor of attatching creditor in sum of $300, to be released on delivery of 21,000 feet of lumber.

Miller vs. Storm et al. Feigned issue awarded.

Miller vs. Ewart & Co. Certiorari. Judgment set aside.

Bergerton et al vs. Beatrib. Certiorari. Judgment set aside.

Bergerton et al vs. Cooper. Certiorari. Judgment set aside.

Bergerton vs. White. Certiorari. Judgment set aside.

Stiffler vs. Thompson & Edwards. Certiorari. Continued.

In the case of Andrew Mahoshi and George Panitzki, convicted at last term of court of resisting an officer and a motion made for a new trial. The motion was refused and they were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for one year and six months.

The Britannic's Great Record.

There is no parallel in the history of steam shipping to the record of some of the White Star Company's vessels. The Britannic, which recently made the run from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in 7 days, 6 hours and 55 minutes is one of the most notable of the vessels of this line. Although this was her three hundred and eighteenth transatlantic passage, she made her best record of 16.08 knots, or nearly nineteen miles per hour. When it is remembered that this high speed is obtained in a vessel over sixteen years old, with her original compound engines and boilers, on a small coal consumption, it will be seen that the Britannic has given results unattainable by the fastest ships of the present day, and actually increases in speed as she grows older.

The magnificent performances of this vessel are attributed by many engineers to the shape of her hull. The extreme fineness of entrance, the absence of forefoot, the long and full midship section, and the graceful run aft are features more pronounced in the Britannic and Germannic than in other vessels.

John Hitchen, who was for sixteen years in charge of the old Adriatic's engine room and who was promoted to the White Star steamer Brittannic's engines in August, 1886, has a record of which he is justly proud. He has made 754 round trips between Liverpool and New York, nearly a million nautical miles, without once disabling his engines.—*New York Times, November 8th, 1890.*

This is only one of the many magnificent steamers in the White Star line, represented by the Lilly Banking Company, Lilly, Pa. The Majestic travels across the water in 5 days, 23 hours and 32 minutes.

The Body of Augustine Luther Found.

The body of Augustine Luther who was drowned in the Conemaugh on the 26th of February last by the upsetting of a boat, while at work for the Messrs. J. A. & H. A. Shoemaker at the building of the bridge between Coopersdale and Morrellville, was found on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, near Conemaugh Furnace. The body was found lodged against some willows and had evidently been under water since the time of his death, as the body was in a fair state of preservation, though very much swollen.

The remains were taken to Johnstown, prepared for burial, and placed in a casket and shipped to this place, where they arrived on the noon train Monday, and were immediately taken to Carrolltown, arriving there about four o'clock, when the funeral took place at St. Benedict's cemetery. Young Luther was about nineteen years of age and was a son of the late John W. Luther, of Carroll township, and a brother of Michael and Edward Luther, of this place.

From Gallitzin.

GALLITZIN, Pa., April 12, 1891.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—The Davison school in Gallitzin township, taught by Miss Tillie Bradley, closed on Friday. The closing exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues, select reading and music. An able address was delivered by Mr. F. J. Degonhoe, a director. Mr. C. C. Platt, in a few words, expressed his surprise at the way the pupils conducted themselves and took their different parts in the exercises. The citizens, about fifteen in number, showed their appreciation of the teacher's good work by coming in person and thanking her for the interest she took in the pupils, and wishing her back again next year. S.

—Wanted, at McDonald's store, Loretto Pa., potatoes, cabbage, corn and oats. The highest price allowed.

A Progressive Bank.

The 19th annual statement of the condition of the banks of Johnston, Buck & Co., as shown by their books March 31st, appears below. We are sure every one will admit that it evinces careful management and excellent business judgment on the part of its officers, and is a good criterion of the place which this institution holds in public confidence.

The steadiness with which the actual and relative prosperity of this institution is maintained year after year is the highest testimonial to the superior qualities of its principal officer, Mr. A. W. Buck, as a prudent and successful bank officer. He assumed the management of the bank when its deposits were less than $22,000, and has since that time gradually year after year built up its business until now it boasts of a line of deposits amounting to nearly a quarter of a million dollars, with annual earnings exceeded by very few banks in the interior of the state. And as a further mark of confidence we are pleased to note that, while nearly all other banks in the community have lost heavily in the way of deposits since the recent financial flurry, the deposits of this institution are quite up to what they were a few months ago. The bank has just rounded out its 19th year and starts out on the 20th with better prospects than ever.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$163,110.96
Stocks, bonds, judgments, &c....	10,350.35
Furniture, safes and fixtures....	2,302.52
Cash, cash items and due from banks	96,525.12
	$272,288.91
Conservative estimate of individual assets of members of firm, other than bank assets	75,000.00
	$347,288.91

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$236,647.29
Surplus	$110,631.62
Deposits in 1887	$104,278.13
Deposits in 1888	168,838.19
Deposits in 1889	164,713.08
Deposits in 1890	212,467.65
Deposits in 1891	236,657.29

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
Cambria County, }

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, A. W. Buck, Cashier and member of firm of Johnston, Buck & Co., who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of April, 1891. } A. W. BUCK.

H. H. MYERS, Notary Public.

The Enemy In Ambush.

Everyone knows that at this season of the year disease lies in ambush, ever ready to pounce and prey upon the weak. And any fair minded physician will tell you that the only safeguard lies in keeping the system thoroughly keyed up by the use (not abuse) of a reliable stimulant. Hundreds of tonics are advertised for this purpose, but experience shows that a pure rye whiskey is the only one to be depended upon. Max Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" brands are sold under a sworn guarantee of absolute purity; an affidavit accompanies each bottle. "Silver Age" sells for $1.50 and "Duquesne" at $1.25 per full quart bottle. The difference in age makes the difference in price—both brands are warranted to be unadulterated.

You can get Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson, or Overholt from Mr. Klein at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. His stock of wines, brandies, gins, etc., is acknowledged to be the largest and choicest in the state. Goods shipped to all parts of the United States. Send for catalogue and price list mentioning this paper. MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real : Estate !

By virtue of an order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises in Allegheny township, on

Saturday, April 18th, 1891,

at two o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., appointing lands of Thomas Bishop, Peter Flick, Mathias Shenk, and Sebastian Felcher, containing 74 ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a Log House and Barn and all necessary out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in one equal payments, at six and twelve months respectively, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage or purchaser.

W. A. B. LITTLE,
Assignee of Michael Hoffman.

Loretto, Pa. March 27, 1891.3.

Select School.

The undersigned will open in the room of the High School in Gallitzin on

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1891,

a Select School in which, in addition to the Common Branches, all the higher branches that pupils may require will be taught. To meet the wants of all classes of pupils, three courses of studies will be taught, viz: The Intermediate course, the Teachers' course and the Higher course. The Higher course is especially designed to prepare young persons to engage in any of the mechanic arts, or to enter any of the professions. Terms: Intermediate course, $5 for the term (ten weeks); Teachers' course, $7 for the term; or 75c. per week if entering after the second week; for the Higher course an additional charge for each additional branch will be made. For further particulars address JOHN MCCORMICK,
St. Augustine, Pa.,
or Wilmore, Pa.

Jan26.90.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE !

A LOT of ground in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Gample street having thereon erected a

FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings, all in good repair. For terms or particulars call on or address

JOHN NEALON, Nicktown, Pa., or
M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Hamilton, Sr., of Lilly borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN A. HAMILTON,
Administrator of John Hamilton, Sr., deceased.
April 17-6t.

MONEY

can be earned at our NEW line of work, capable and honorable, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you in work and you can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new kind and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $5 to $20 per week and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment by which you can make from $50 to $100 per week. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

FOR SALE.

A valuable property at South Fork for sale. Good House and Lot. Call on or address

J. E. WEAVER,
Mch27-1m. South Fork, Pa.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

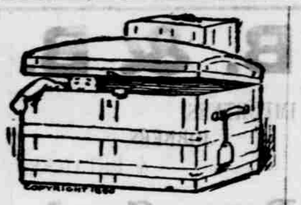
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JAMES MYERS.
Ebensburg, February 25th, 1891.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOSEPH A. GRAY.
Carrolltown, Pa., March 17th, 1891.



Checked

—the frightful inroads of Scrofula and all blood-taints. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses the system of all impurities, and restores health and strength. It cures all diseases arising from impure blood. Consumption is one of them. It's simply lung-scrofula. In all its earlier stages, the "Discovery" effects a cure. It's easy to see why. The medicine that masters scrofula in one part, is the best remedy for it in another. It *is* the best. It's warranted. It's the only blood and lung remedy that's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money will be refunded. No other medicine of its class does it. How many would be left if they did?

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier, sold through druggists, (no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar,) because you only pay for *the good* you get.

Your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

Can you ask more?

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH THE Supervisors of Dean township for year ending March 7th, 1891.

MICHAEL NAGLE, Supervisor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	$187 54
Balance from last settlement	161 59
Cash collected	42 59
Plow and two hammers	10 00
Total	$399 82

CR.

Work done by taxables	$182 54
Exonerations	1 95
Amount returned to Commissioners	72 71
Cash paid for work	121 09
Cash paid personal service 47 days	70 50
Expenses to Ebensburg	2 10
Attending settlement and oath	1 25
Total	$402 44
	399 82
Balance due Supervisor	$ 02 62

FRANK KOPP, Supervisor.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	$166 27
Scoop, plow, three hammers and axe	13 00
Received on license	154 26
Received from from former supervisor	33 97
Total	$404 50

CR.

Work on duplicate	$ 94 22
Scoop, plow, three hammers and axe	13 00
Exonerations	2 12
Cash on duplicate	99 25
Paid for work	226 12
Orders paid	29 25
Personal service, 47 days	70 50
Attending settlement and oath	1 25
Expenses to Ebensburg	3 20
Total	$539 19
	404 50
Due Frank Kopp	$135 09

We, the undersigned auditors, do certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them as stated.

A. BEERS,
J. O. MCMULLEN,
WM. HILDEBRAND,
Auditors.

Attest: JOHN CAWLEY, Clerk.
March 27th, 1891

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH THE Supervisors of Washington township for the year ending March 9th, 1891.

GEORGE SEBOLT, Supervisor, Dr.

To amount of duplicate	$362 96
To License money received	391 87
Total	$754 83

CR.

By orders redeemed	$220 86
By Auditors' exonerations	10 15
By cash paid for work	108 07
By taxes worked by taxables	179 13
By commission on cash tax ($173.65) at 5 per cent.	8 68
By amount paid for pool	2 50
By 91 days' services as Supervisor at $1.50 per day	136 50
By 2 days to Ebensburg	3 00
By horse hire	32 00
Total	$750 69
Balance due township	$4 31

MICHAEL DONAHOE, Supervisor, Dr.

To amount of duplicate	$1,463 28
To amount received from unseated lands, $203.46—less Treasurer's com., $9 83	193 63
Total	$1,656 87
To order township for balance	309 87
Total	$1,966 78

CR.

By Auditors exonerations	$ 18 00
By orders redeemed	531 29
By cash paid for work	864 94
By amount worked out by taxables	131 00
By amount paid for horse hire	495 00
By amount paid for blacksmithing	5 90
By amount paid to Commissioners	11 37
By amount paid for materials	7 65
By 125 days services as Supervisor at $1.50 per day	187 50
By commission on cash $1,081.47 at 5 per cent	54 17
Total	$1,966 78

We, the undersigned Auditors of Washington township have examined the above accounts and find them as stated.

JOHN M'TAMANY,
R. C. MYERS,
A. J. SANKER,
Auditors.

Attest: JOHN POWERS, Sr., Clerk.
Summit, March 27, 1891.

NOTICE.

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Cambria, }

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all persons claiming to be heirs or in any wise interested or claim an interest in the estate, real or personal, or in the distribution of the estate of Lena A. Shumaker, who was the daughter of John Streim, deceased, Greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June, A. D., 1891, at two o'clock P. M., then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made ordering and directing the administrator of Lena Shumaker, deceased, to pay over to James M. Shumaker, her surviving husband, the fund in his hands and due to him under the intestate laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the absence of other heirs.

Here is fail not.

WITNESS, the Honorable A. V. Barker, President Judge of our said Orphans' Court at Ebensburg, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1891. [Seal.]

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Ebensburg, March 20, 1891-6t. Clerk O. C.

1794. 1891.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

C. A. LANGBEIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Shop Barker's Row on Centre street.
apr12-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Joel Gates, of White township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate make payment, without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM ESCH,
Administrator of Joel Gates, deceased
April 3-6t

SIMON & CO'S

Grand Spring Opening!

Do you want nobby Spring Goods at Low Prices?

We have for the last ten days received a very extensive line of Spring Goods—the finest that has ever been exhibited in Cambria county.

We are ready now to show you all through our mammoth store which is well stocked with all the latest styles of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Shoes, Boots, and Extra-Fine Ready Made Clothing.

A Few of Our Prices.

CASSIMERES.—Beautiful new Spring Patterns, in Light and Dark Plaids Checks and Stripes. Prices, 24c., 30c., 32c., 37c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c. to $1.00 per yard.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.—Our stock is complete with a full line of Seamless Black Hosiery. Prices, 15c., 21c., 25c., 30c. to 50c. per pair.

All the Leading Spring Shades in Silks. Prices, 50c., 60c. and 75c. per yard; worth $1.00 per yard.

FURNITURE.—All the Latest Styles in Bed Room Suites. Everybody speaks about them. Prices, $16.00, $20.00, $22.00 to $45.00.

CARPETS.—We have everything in the line of Carpets. Prices, 15c., 20c. and 25c. per yard; worth 30c., 35c. and 48c. per yard.

Clothing Department.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS.—We have now on hand the Largest and Most Reliable Line of Spring Goods ever sold in this State. That is saying a great deal. All shades in Worsted, Blue Flannels and Cassimeres, in Plaids or Stripes, at the following prices: $4.12, $6.62 and $7.50. Our Leader, $10, worth $15.00.

Boys' Spring Suits (Short Pants,) $1.50; worth $2.50. With Long Pants, $2.75; worth $3.75.

Shoes! Shoes!

In the Shoe Line we have almost enough to give away, and Styles and Prices can hardly be described.

SPRING HEEL SHOES.—Children's Shoes, our "Leader," 29c. Children's Heeled Shoes, 48c. Children's French Kid Shoes, Children's Low Slippers, 50c. Ladies' Walking Shoes, 67c. Ladies' Heel or Spring Heel, $1.74.

Also keep Extra Custom-Made Shoes for Ladies at $2.50 and $3.48. Ask to see them.

Boys' "Bargain" Shoes, 65c., worth 85c.

Men's Fine Dress Shoes, $1.35 and $1.48, worth $2.00. Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo Shoes, (sold several cases of them here and have given good satisfaction,) at $3.48. Ask for them. We will also mention our Men's Fine Dressed Calf Kid Shoe, sizes from 5½ to 10, at $3.00, worth $3.75.

Now, if you want Nobby Spring Goods and at Low Prices, SIMON & CO., (the Largest Dealers,) will fill the bill for you.

Purchasers from surrounding towns allowed fare both ways by purchasing goods to the amount of Ten Dollars or $10.00 or over.

SIMON & CO.,

BERTRAM SIMON, Sole Manager. GALLITZIN, PA.

LILLY

BANKING : CO.,

LILLY, PA.,

JNO. B. MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
feb5'90. Lilly, Penna.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Eckenrode, deceased. The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Eckenrode, administrator of William Eckenrode, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office on **TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY APRIL, 1891,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of his appointment, at which time all persons having claims against said estate shall present them, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. M. D. KITTELL,
Ebensburg, Pa., April 10, 1891. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of John J. Rager, administrator of Noah Seese, deceased, as shown by his account to and amongst those entitled thereto, I will sit in Arbitration Room, Court House, Ebensburg, Pa., on **Wednesday, April 29th, 1891,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment when and where all persons interested may attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund. H. H. MYERS,
Ebensburg, Pa., April 10, 1891. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rose Horne, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS BISHOP,
Allegheny twp., April 10, 1891. Executor.

FARM FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent his farm in Munster township, along the line of the Ebensburg & Cresson railroad, about two miles from Cresson. Farm contains about 70 acres, about 60 cleared. Possession given on 1st of April. Call on or address the the subscriber at Loretto, Pa.

JAMES NOON.

Feb. 27, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and will be confirmed by said Court on the second Monday of April, 1891, unless cause be shown to the contrary:

Account of George Brant, assignee of the Lilly Merchandise Company, Limited, for the benefit of creditors. JAS. C. DARBY,
March 6, 1891.-4 Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Francis Bearer, late of Carrolltown borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BEARER,
F. J. DIETRICH,
Carrolltown, March 13, 1891. Executors.

FARM FOR SALE.

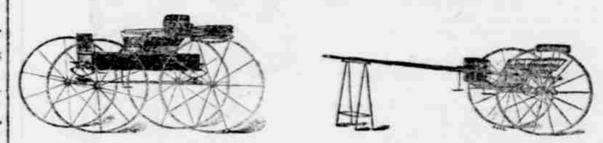
The subscriber offers for sale the farm formerly owned by Evan R. Bennett, deceased, in Cambria township, three miles north of Ebensburg. The farm contains 240 acres, about 125 of which are cleared, having thereon a house and barn and a good orchard. For particulars call on or address. EVAN J. BENNETT,
feb13 Ebensburg, Pa.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Centre street.

Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester," she lives in the light of the morning. Send name, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

VEHICLES

OF EVERY POSSIBLE DESCRIPTION.



—OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES TO SELECT FROM.—

We have from the very cheapest to the most expensive and highest standard of manufactured Carts, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Business, Farm and Pleasure Wagons.

Road Cart, including Harness	$18.00.
Phaeton Cart, including Harness	25.00.
Two-Seat Parry Wagon and Harness	55.00.
End Spring Top Buggy	60.00.

LOW PRICES!

The "OLIVER" Leads the Procession.

FARMERS AND PLOWMEN

Know that the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

SKILLFUL CHICKEN STEALING.

A Species of Robbery Quite Prevalent at the National Capital.

"Yes, this is a good season of the year for chicken thieves," echoed Detective Block the other day, when a Washington Star reporter spoke to him about that class of criminals. "But," he added, "there haven't been so many cases of chicken stealing lately as there used to be. Reports of that particular sort of stealing are few and far between. Now and then, however, three or four jobs are done in as many nights, and then nothing is heard from the chicken man for a long time. This is just the time of the year for them to operate, but this year there seems to be a scarcity of such thieves or else chickens are not so plentiful. Those who are called chicken thieves do not confine themselves to robbing chicken houses, but they steal all sorts of fowls, turkeys, ducks or chickens. And, strange to say, this class of offenders confine their stealing chiefly to fowls. Seldom do they steal other articles, and very few of them, indeed, are all-round thieves."

"How do they manage to rob a house of all its fowls without making noise enough to rouse the owner of the fowls?" the reporter inquired.

"Easy enough," was the reply. "To use their language, they 'charm' the fowls before they attempt to leave the premises with them, even if their heads have to be taken off. The thieves who are classed among the good ones, or those who thoroughly understand their business, seldom take away a live chicken unless the number captured is very small. Sometimes," continued the detective, "the thieves use sulphur to strangle the fowls with, and it acts like a charm. They use a box of blue-headed matches, which they dampen and rub against their hand so that the fumes of sulphur that arise get into the lungs of the fowls and prevent them from crowing or cackling or giving any alarm whatever. Then the burglar stretches in his arm and collects his fowls one by one.

"Everybody," said the detective, "can't steal chickens. There seems to be some peculiar qualifications necessary to make a man an expert at the business. An expert thief knows well the necessity of always keeping a pot of scalding water on the stove at home, so that when he returns with the plunder he can get the feathers off them and prepare them for market as soon as possible. Then he knows that the means of identification have been destroyed. Often when such a robbery has been committed early in the morning the chickens are on a bench in the market before they are cold.

"Many a night on my tour through the city I have smelled smoke from burning feathers and been satisfied the feathers were picked from stolen fowls and were being burned to destroy their value as evidence."

A BORN COURTIER.

Royal Compliment to the Late Emperor William by a Tiny Subject.

During a stay of Emperor William I., of Germany, at a fashionable watering place at Ems, that monarch paid a visit to a large orphan asylum and school that was under Government patronage. The presence of so distinguished a personage created quite a sensation in the establishment, says the Chicago Herald.

After listening with much interest to the recitations of several of the classes, his Majesty called to him a bright thirteen-haired little girl of five or six years of age, and lifting her into his lap, said:

"Now, my little fraulein, let me see how well you have been taught. To what kingdom does this belong?" And taking out of his pocket an orange, he held it up to her.

The little girl hesitated for a moment, and, looking timidly up to the Emperor's face, replied:

"To the vegetable kingdom."

"Very good, my little fraulein; and now to what kingdom does this belong?" And he drew out of his pocket a gold piece and placed it on the orange.

Again the little girl hesitated, but soon replied:

"To the mineral kingdom."

"Better and better," said the Emperor.

"Now look at me and say to me to what kingdom I belong."

At this question there was an ominous silence among the teachers and visitors who were listening with much interest to the royal catechism. Could she make any other reply than "To the animal kingdom?"

The little girl hesitated long, as if perplexed as to what answer she would give. Was the Emperor an animal? Her eyes sought those of her teacher and her schoolmates. Then she looked up into the eyes of the aged Emperor, and with a half startled, frightened look, as if she were evading the question, replied: "To the Kingdom of Heaven."

SWISS UNIVERSITIES.

They Are Run Upon a Co-Educational Basis.

The Swiss universities are broad and liberal in the highest degree. Statutes are passed in their senates with simple reference to elevation of character and usefulness, and with no apparent thought of the sexes as separate. These statutes, when presented in council, are treated in the same spirit, and the question as to the advisability of co-education came first in every university after women had already entered and studied. The original statutes excluded no one, and consequently when—after generally a remarkably long time—women applied for admission, their names were taken exactly as those of their brothers were taken; they took their places among these and worked there undisturbed until some other consideration brought the question forward. It is difficult to see why it should have been so long after the establishment of the universities before women asked to work in them. In Zurich it was thirty-one years, in Berne thirty-eight, while Basle was disturbed first last year by the question. Lausanne, however, which just begins its career as a university, begins with women students. In Zurich and Berne it may have been the development of the universities from schools originally founded for the aid of callings as yet unthought of for women which caused the indifference on the part of women toward them. However that may be, when in the sixties women applied for admission in Zurich—the first one was a foreigner—no question was raised; she entered and took her degree. Ten years later, when so many, chiefly Russians, came with insufficient preparation, a new law was passed regulating the admission of "students" into the university, and formally recognizing women.—Flora Bridges, in Popular Science Monthly.

Society Out West.

"There are," said the drummer, "some persons who seem to think that the people of the far West, however enterprising and hospitable they may be, live in a rough-and-ready sort of style. Of course, the fact is that people of refined tastes like to be civilized wherever they are, and in these days of quick communication the people at all established centers of population live in about the same manner throughout the country. One would be likely to find as many men in dress suits at an evening social entertainment in a Montana or a Texas city as he would at any similar entertainment in an Eastern city."

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BUILDING A LIBRARY.

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As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no royal road to that outward and visible sign of it which consists in shelves well filled with books, says a writer in Kate Field's Washington. The man who wants a library can not get it ready made. He may, it is true, buy a collection of books fairly well fitted to the average mind, but it will be about as satisfactory as the ready-made coat fitted to the average body. It will fail to meet his individual eccentricities.

Nor can the ideal library be gathered in a hurry. Nothing is more helpful to the tone and quality of a library than such a moderate degree of poverty as will limit purchases at first to the absolutely essential. In the buying of books, as in the buying of pictures, real discrimination comes only through actual experience, and it is very unfortunate to have too many bought at a low grade of development; but, on the other hand, no man should wait to begin his library until his taste is fully formed, or it will lack many books which he would gladly have there, but which would not run the gauntlet of his mature judgment.

A very common error in buying books is to start with cheap editions under the erroneous impression that later on they may be replaced by good ones. Unfortunately, the mind of the book lover will not assent to this plan, however strong his will. The book he takes up to read is invariably the old and shabby one, and the other becomes only a splendid bit of decoration, to please the eye of the visitor. Your pet literature always tastes best from the page on which you originally read it; so, when you buy a book of which you are likely to become fond, it should be in a good enough form to keep. At least, paper and print should be so respectable that a new binding will be all the change necessary. With the habitual student the sense of location is very highly developed. In his own library he finds things by their position on the page, and can turn at once to any given passage in a familiar author. But put him in a room full of strange editions, and this laboriously acquired sixth sense becomes utterly useless.

The taste for fine bindings is a liking apart from the love of books for what they contain, but it is by no means an ignoble tendency, and adds vastly to the esthetic effect of a well-chosen library. The housing and care of books, too, is a subject not beneath the notice of even the profoundest student.

INEXPENSIVE BENEVOLENCE.

The Method a Wise Man Used with Circulators of Subscription Papers.

I was in the office of a Chicago real-estate and loan agent the other day, says a writer in the New York Sun, and had scarcely got seated when a woman was admitted, and asked him for a subscription to some charity.

"With the greatest of pleasure, ma'am," he replied, and producing a check-book he filled out a check for $10. She thanked him very sweetly as she withdrew, and it was only five minutes after when a man entered and asked for a contribution to some poor children's fund.

"Certainly—only too glad," replied the agent, and he wrote out another check for $10.

After we had been interrupted four times, and he had cheerfully written four checks I said to him:

"You certainly deserve the title of a philanthropist."

"Well, perhaps."

"But I notice that you ask no questions and take every thing for granted. Have you no fear of being swindled?"

"None whatever."

"Well, the people of Chicago must be an honest crowd."

"Oh, it isn't that, my dear sir. Let me—"

Here a lady entered and asked for a contribution to assist in giving a free excursion to a Sunday-school, and he wrote out a check for $15 and waved her out, and continued:

"Let me explain. All those checks are worthless, as they are drawn on a bank where I have no funds. I do it to save time. All these callers come prepared to argue and explain and contend, and each one of them would sit for half an hour. By giving these checks I secure a great reputation around the block as a philanthropist and a well-heeled man, and it costs me nothing. When—"

Here he paused to fill out a check for $20 for the establishment of a sailors' bethel, and then finished:

"When the checks are presented they are found to be worthless, and those holding them either get mad or see the joke. In either case they never return, nor do they give me away. Try it, my boy. Saves time, money and grab; and it won't be a month before you'll be satisfied that you are doing charity a better service than if you were handing out the cold cash."

A ROOSTER HORSE TAMER.

How a Poor Hindu Fakir Overcame a Vicious Stallion.

Hindus are very skillful in taming wild animals and snakes, and an incident was related the other day by an Indian traveler of how an Indian fakir tamed in a few minutes a refractory horse that no one else could manage.

The horse in question was a full-blooded stallion, belonging to one of the Rajahs who had bought him for 25,000 rupees. The animal's favorite trick was to run backward when any one mounted him, and no amount of spurring or whipping could make him go in the direction that a good horse should go. Many famed horse tamers were hired to cure the horse of this disgraceful trick, but none succeeded. The Rajah offered £800 to any one who should break the horse of his bad habit.

An English officer who was acquainted with the Rajah told him that he knew a common fakir who was of a very inventive turn of mind, and advised him to give the fellow a trial. The fakir was sent for, and appointed a day on which he said he would positively cure the horse of all bad tricks.

The Rajah, with a number of officers and retainers, went to witness the taming. The tricky horse was handsomely caparisoned, but the fakir made his appearance in his every-day dilapidated clothes, that were dirty, as usual, for he had no others. By his side walked a ragged boy carrying a bag with something in it. The fakir said a few words to the boy and then leaped upon the horse's back with the agility of a monkey. The horse immediately began running backward. Everybody was wondering what the fakir could do, when suddenly the boy thrust his hand into the bag and brought out a wild, vicious-looking rooster with spurs three inches in length. Quick as a flash the boy fastened the fowl to the horse's tail and then the fun began. The rooster put in some fine work with his spurs and cackled and screeched as loud as he could. The horse was evidently surprised. First he stopped, and then tried to catch the rooster, as a kitten does its tail, by turning round and round. The fakir held on like a leech.

Finding this did not succeed, the horse started on a run straight ahead, just as would a dog with a tin can attached to his caudal appendage. The stallion had been conquered. That one lesson was sufficient, and he never tried to run backward again.—N. Y. Times.

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CHANGING MEXICAN COINS.

Values and Designs Will Probably Be Slightly Altered by the Republic.

General Pacheco, the Mexican Minister of Public Works, has recently submitted to the Mexican Congress a report on the proposed changes in the coinage with a bill to carry them into effect. The report, says the Chicago Herald, says that the design on the Mexican dollar should be much better as a precaution against counterfeiting. The present design was adopted in 1823, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to improve it in 1867. That failure and the report that Asiatic countries would not accept the new coin impelled Congress to re-establish the old design, which was done so completely that the substitute bore the words "ocho [eight] reales" instead of a decimal subdivision, while the fineness of the silver was expressed in "dinero" and "grammes."

In order to improve the current silver dollar "un peso" (one dollar) are to take the place of "ocho reales." Instead of indicating the fineness in "dineros" and "grammes," it will be expressed by a simple decimal number. To do so a slight change will be made in the fineness, which will be 0.903 instead of 0.9277. The present design will be better executed and rendered more artistic.

General Pacheco says that he would like to reform the monetary system of the Republic and put it on a more scientific basis, but he has decided to make only these changes, because the Mexican dollar is not only the basis of the National coinage, but it is also quoted in the principal markets of the world and is current in Asiatic countries and even in some of the Antilles. As regards small currency, it is proposed to coin a new piece—20 cents. The design of the 20, 10 and 5-cent pieces will be similar to that on the dollar. The coining of 50-cent and 25-cent pieces is to be discontinued, as they do not harmonize with the decimal system.

In respect to gold it has been deemed expedient to make some important changes. General Pacheco says: "In the first place it is proposed to raise the fineness from .875 to .900, the former grade being an exception for which there is no warrant. In the next place this would place the two metals in the ratio of 1 to 15½, which is the legal ratio in several nations. Besides, this would lessen the depreciation of silver, which now stands in the ratio of 1 to 16½."

In the interest of silver no smaller gold piece than $5 is to be coined. The design of the gold coin is to be improved and altered. On the obverse it will resemble the silver coin, but on the reverse will be the bust of Hidalgo, in order that no one may mistake a gold coin for a silver one.

Copper coins will bear on the obverse the National arms, as on the silver dollar. The executive is to be empowered to use bronze instead of pure copper, as it wears better and is not likely to be melted down for use in the arts.

The bill which General Pacheco has prepared declares that the monetary unit shall be the silver dollar, .900 fine and 27.073 grammes in weight—that is, as at present. The executive is given ample authority to carry the bill into effect.

HOW TALLEYRAND WAS LAMED.

The Vexed Question Settled by Talleyrand Himself.

The cause of Talleyrand's lameness has long been a matter of dispute. During the fifty-two years which have elapsed since his death, his deformity has been accounted for in all manner of ways.

Some stories have it that the defect was congenial; others that it was occasioned by an accident which befell him in his infancy. The most curious explanation of all is that offered by a writer in the Quarterly Review. "To quote the very words of our informant, an eminently distinguished diplomat," says this writer, "Talleyrand's Vienna colleague, Baron Wessenberg, told me years ago that his lameness was owing to the carelessness of his nurse, who laid him down in a field while she flirted with her sweetheart, and on coming back to her charge found Some pigs dining on the infant's legs. I am sure that Wessenberg told me this as an established fact, and I am all but sure that his authority was Talleyrand himself."

In the extracts from his memoirs, published in the Century, Talleyrand himself settles the controversy. "At the age of four," says he, "I accidentally fell from the top of a cupboard and dislocated my foot. The woman to whose care I was intrusted only informed my family of this several months afterward. * * * The dislocation of my foot had been neglected too long to be remedied; even my other foot, having to bear alone the whole weight of my body, had grown weaker, and thus I remained lame for life. That accident," he adds, "had a great influence over my whole life."

One would suppose that a consciousness of his own deformity would have made him more lenient to the defects of others. That this was not the case is illustrated in his reply to a questioner whose misfortune it was to be cross-eyed.

Meeting Talleyrand as the great statesman was leaving a council where there had been great wrangling and confusion, this person called out to him:

"Well, M. de Talleyrand, how are things looking?"

"Like your eyes, sir," was the cutting reply.

A Level-Headed King.

The uncomplimentary terms applied to journalists recently by Emperor William recall by contrast the words used by King Humbert, of Italy, in speaking of the members of that profession. At one of the court balls in the palace at Rome the King summoned a number of editors to his side. After referring with expressions of admiration to the important work done by the press, and to the difficult and powerful work of the editors, he added: "Gentlemen, I have often said that I should wish to be a journalist were I not a King."

ART GLEANINGS.

WALDO STORY, son of the American sculptor, is to design the marble decorations for Baron Rothschild's house.

EXPERTS say that the buried city of Pompeii has not yet yielded up a third of its artistic treasure; that at the present rate of progress seventy years will elapse before it is thoroughly unearthed.

EDWIN A. ABBEY and John T. Sargent are to decorate a room each in the new Public Library of Boston. It is expected that this building when completed will rank with the finest in America. It is hoped to have each room of the edifice decorated by a different artist.

BRAYTON IVES, the New York millionaire, is to sell his famous collection of old manuscripts and rare pottery at public sale in March. The collection, an unrivaled one in this country, is worth about $600,000, and much curiosity is manifested as to the price the gems will bring at auction.

THE question has arisen, whether Polynesian architecture is of Asiatic or South American origin; and it is thought that the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the Asiatic theory. Indeed, it seems probable that the American continent was influenced by the same migration from Asia which gave the copper-colored races to Polynesia.

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AUSTRALIAN BUFFALOES.

Few of the Inhabitants Know of Their Existence.

Although I have been over thirteen years in Australia, says a writer in the Brisbane New-Zealander, it was not until eighteen months ago that I was aware that there was a breed of wild buffaloes in these colonies, and I venture to say that not one per cent of the inhabitants of Queensland, or even half that number, are aware of the fact. Curiously enough, I have two simultaneous inquiries about them—one from Prof. Wallace, of Edinburgh, and the other from a gentleman in Michigan, U. S. A. I laid myself out to make the inquiries on the subject, and it has occurred to me that the public will be interested to know the result. Mr. H. H. Purcell, who has seen several of them in the far north, and was present at the death of one, gave me a minute description of them, which tallies exactly with what I learned from other sources. Mr. E. Palmer, M. L. A., informs me that one of the islands on the northern coast is fully stocked with them, and isolated bulls from the herd on the mainland occasionally find their way as far east as one of his gulf stations, and that several have reached Mr. Hann's Lava Hill station. In Dr. Leichhardt's journal of his expedition from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, in 1844-5, he mentions that Mr. Roper and the blacks boys, "Charley" and "Brown," shot down and shot one thirty miles from Port Essington, and that they were said to be numerous there, and were called by the blacks "anaburro." Leichhardt states that they "are the offspring of the stock which had either strayed from the settlement at Raffles Bay or had been left behind when that establishment was broken up. They were originally introduced from the Malay Islands. I was struck with the remarkable thickness of the skin (almost an inch), and with the solidity of their bones, which contained little marrow, but that little was extremely savory." Mr. Palmer states that the bull killed on his run weighed almost a ton, was extremely broad and well developed in the fore quarters, but tapering off in the hind quarters.

I next directed my inquiries to the museum, and here I was most fortunate in getting information from the man above all others in Queensland most competent to give it—namely, Mr. Spalding, the taxidermist of the museum, who spent many months in the centre of their great haunt near Port Darwin. Mr. Spalding showed me the head and horns of one of these buffaloes that he made its way eastward in the direction of Charters Towers, and was shot there some few years ago. The horns are the most remarkable, being square at the butt and four